FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH DEPUTY MINISTER ON CSCE GOALS, TASKS

LD291520 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 29 July -- After seven years which passed since the conclusion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe we can better appreciate its significance. Thanks to the Helsinki Conference and its Final Act the postwar [word indistinct] Europe became more stable, a network of political contacts was established between the states of the CSCE area and cooperation in many areas was developed, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dmochowski said in a statement for PAP on the occasion of the anniversary.

The advantages stemming from this process made themselves felt not only in the area of interstate relations, but were felt also by societies and individuals.

We can be justly proud of the fact that Poland had been one of the initiators of the Helsinki Conference and made a contribution to its work worthy of our country.

Today we face one of the most difficult periods of international relations since the Second World War. Activization of cold-war forces, openly declared intention to pursue policies from the position of force and the resultant escalation of the arms race by the United States and their NATO allies have brought about a rapid deterioration in the international climate.

In this difficult situation the priority task for Europe and the world is preventing the threat of a nuclear war by halting the arms race followed by embarking on genuine disarmament. It is also necessary to take steps aimed at restoration of mutual trust, now weakened, and activization of cooperation basing on the heretofore accomplishments of the CSCE process.

Poland consistently comes out for the development of disarmament dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States based on the principles of equality and equal security. We welcomed with satisfaction the resumption of talks on limiting strategic arms. We support Soviet initiatives aimed at limiting medium range nuclear arms. The outcome of these talks will be of decisive importance for the development of the situation in Europe.

We, on our part, also want to make a contribution to the improvement of international climate. In consultation with our Warsaw Treaty allies we proposed, during the meeting of CSCE states in Madrid, a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Growing interest in convening such a conference is voiced ever more often also by West European politicians.

Mindful of the necessity to preserve international economic cooperation Poland has put forth the idea of measures designed to build economic confidence and a system of economic security. It constitutes an extension of conceptions contained in the CSCE Final Act. Its aim is to prevent the use of pressure in relations between the CSCE states and the breaking of economic cooperation for short-term political ends contradicting detente.

Experience gained in the CSCE process indicates that its continuation and development depend on the understanding of and mutual respect for the fundamental interests of the participating states. There is no room in that process for the line of confrontation and for interference in the internal affairs of other states. There is, however, and will always be a place for constructive and [word indistinct] dialogue serving the cause of understanding allowing to guarantee to inhabitants of Europe ever greater security, confidence and cooperation. These efforts must also be accompanied by the conviction that the political and social reality existing in Europe is a foundation on which the CSCE process keeps developing.

The Madrid meeting of the representatives of the CSCE states which resumes its debates in November of this year should not be used by any state to realize goals conflicting with the Final Act. The Polish delegation will object to any possible attempts of this kind just as it objected firmly to attempts at interfering in our internal affairs during the previous round of the meeting.

We continue to believe that the Madrid meeting will regain the character of a businesslike debate and end in a positive result, and also in a decision to convene the aforementioned conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. This would confirm the vitality of the CSCE process created with such an effort by European peoples in their own interest.

We count on growing realism and a departure from the policy of confrontation by Western states. Europe needs a successful result of the Madrid meeting and further development of the CSCE process. Poland is ready to continue to bring her constructive contribution to this process.

ATA: REAGAN PURSUES COURSE OF WAR, EXPLOITATION

AU301140 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 30 Jul 82

["Unchanged Policy of War and Oppression" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 30 (ATA) -- At a press conference held at the White House, president Reagan gave to understand that his administration will continue its unchanged course of war, oppression and exploitation. Referring to the profound economic crisis, Reagan drew a pessimistic balance of the economic situation in the United States. He pointed out that the economy is "falling perceptibly as compared with a year ago."

Speaking at the press conference on the international problems, Reagan once again denigrated the just struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their denied homeland and openly protected the nurderers of the martyred Palestinian people. He sang praises to the plotting mission of their emissary and stressed that "Habib is doing a wonderful job" to carry further the U.S. plans on the so-called solution of the problems of the Middle East. At the same time, he said that in the future, too, the U.S.A. will give an all round support to the Salvadorean sanguinary junta.

PLANS TO EXPAND EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OUTLINED

AU311520 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Tirana, July 31 (ATA) -- In 1985 as against 1980 the number of children who will attend the kindergartens in Albania will increase by about 30 percent, whereas during the current five-year plans 160,000 pupils will receive the diplomas in all the categories of secondary schools. Special attention will be devoted to the development of higher education, which will be attended by 45 percent more students as compared with the last five-year plan.

Twenty percent more funds will be invested during the current five-year plan as against the previous five-year plan for the development of education, culture and physical culture. Hundreds of kindergartens, 8-grade and secondary schools will be constructed during this period. Great investments have been allocated for the extension of the environments of higher schools of the country. Hence, the work has begun for the construction of new dormitories of the Tirana University, the Higher Agricultural Institute in Tirana and in that of Korce, the HIgher Pedagogical Institute in Gjirokaster, etc. Alongside the increase and improvement of the material basis and laboratories of schools, there will be extended the faculties of the University of Tirana and some other higher schools of the country.

TIRANA DISTRICT REPORTS TO HOXHA ON HARVEST

AU290843 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Tirana, July 29 ATA -- The letter the plenum of the Tirana District Party Committee has sent to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania]. Comrade Enver Hoxha recently, informs him that the agricultural working people of this district achieved a new success: They realized the plan of the production and delivery of wheat. Meanwhile they received high yields in milk, vegetables and fruitgrowing, thus supplying the market of the capital in the best way. So, as against last year, they received 4 quintals wheat per hectare more; 300 kg milk per every cow; 10 percent vegetables per hectare more, etc.

Likewise, the working people of this district fulfilled the tasks of the first half of this year 5 days ahead of the timelimit in the industrial production, while export was realized by 110 percent. They fulfilled and overfulfilled the tasks in the sectors of transport, public service, trade, construction, etc. Now, the communists, the working class, cooperativists, all the working people of this district, have multiplied their forces to realize and overfulfill the targets of this year and of the whole 7th Five Year Plan.

ALGERIAN MINISTER MEETS FILIPOV, PETKOV

AU301040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Salim Saadi, Algerian minister of agriculture and agrarian reform. Bilateral agricultural cooperation was analyzed and new forms for its further expansion were discussed. Bulgaria will render assistance for the organization of the structural melioration and for management of agriculture in some regions of Algeria as well as for building and utilizing the irrigational systems and for the social development of individual farms. Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council Executive Committee, and Mohammed Bouzada, Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the friendly talks.

Agricultural Protocol Signed

AU302018 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 30 (BTA) -- Tonight Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union and Mr Salim Saadi, the Algerian minister of agriculture and the agrarian revolution, signed a protocol here on cooperation in the sphere of agriculture. The document provides for the construction with Bulgarian specialized aid in Algeria of agro-industrial complexes, for the organization of hot-houses production and for the construction of small irrigation systems. Bulgarian aid will also go into the construction of complete animal farms. There will be opened also a joint designers' bureau.

The Algerian minister made himself familiar with the management, the organization and the production in some agro-industrial complexes in Ruse, Burgas and Pleven.

Today the chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, received Selim Saadi. They analysed bilateral cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and discussed the new forms for its further promotion. Bulgaria will render Algeria aid in the organization and improvement of the structure and the management of agriculture in some Algerian regions.

ZHIVKOV PAYS 2-DAY VISIT TO BURGAS OKRUG

AU012010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, visited Burgas Okrug during the last 2 days. He was accompanied by comrades Ognyan Doynov, Stanko Todorov and Stoyan Mikhaylov. Hundreds of citizens and tourists enthusiastically greeted the first party and state leader and those accompanying him along the streets of ancient Sozopol.

Nikolay Zhishev, Burgas Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, cordially welcomed the guests. Ivan Ruzhev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Burgas Okrug People's Committee, and other officials also attended the ceremony. Afterwards there was a businesslike talk with the leaders of the Sozopol settlement system on the socioeconomic and cultural problems of this famous Black Sea resort.

Todor Andreyev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sozopol City People's Council, spoke about the implementation of the complex plan to turn Sozopol into a center of international economic tourism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on some topical tasks related to further developing tourism. It is necessary, he said, to bring about a qualitative upsurge by utilizing the new forms of integration with production, agrarian and public organizations.

Afterwards there was a meeting with the members of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee. Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee, reported on the work of the working collectives to implement the party decisions on intensifying okrug production. He also spoke on the measures which have been taken to develop the Strandzha region according to the party's instructions.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov positively evaluated the efforts of the Burgas Okrug working collectives in the complex implementation of the plan. He spoke of the necessity of even more closely connecting Marxist-Leninist theory with practical issues. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also dwelt on some aspects of the country's sociopolitical development arising from the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and stressed the necessity of constructing the material-technical bases along the lines of better utilizing the advantages of the economic mechanism.

FILIPOV ATTENDS SILISTRA AGROINDUSTRIAL MEETING

AU011444 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] On 1 August in Silistra there was a general meeting of the okrug agroindustrial complex at which the implementation of the production-financial plan for the first half of the year was reported. Dimitur Mikhaylov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Silistra Okrug People's Council, chaired the meeting, which was also attended by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Georgi Kardashev, Silistra Okrug BCP Committee first secretary.

Nikola Chernikov, chairman of the okrug agroindustrial complex, read a report in which he pointed out that the counterplan for revenues from production has been overfulfilled by 4.5 million leva during the reported period. The general revenue has been 5.2 percent and the profit 4.8 percent more than planned. Some 450 tons more of meat and 11 tons more of milk than that planned have been delivered to the state.

Comrade Grisha Filipov swelled on some basic trends of developing agriculture throughout the country, stressing the necessity of intensifying agriculture nationwide and extensively applying the achievements of the scientific-technical progress in practice.

Comrade Grisha Filipov visited the mechanical unit of the brigade for industrial production of grain in Kalipetsovo village and other agrarian objects.

FILIPOV, BALEV MEET OFFICIALS IN LOVECH OKRUG

AU311613 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Comrades Grisha Filipov and Milko Balev continued their visit to Lovech Okrug today. After visiting the Maksstroy and Elprom plants in the town of Troyan as well as the [name indistinct] pasture complex at the Institute for Mountainous Agriculture and Cattle Breeding, they met the Lovech Okrug party bureau and the Troyan municipal party committee. The two party and state leaders today will attend the extended plenum of the Lovech Okrug party committee which will analyze and assess the results of the fulfillment of the 1982 first 6-month plan and also certain problems linked with the intensification of the okrug's socioeconomic development. Petur Balevski, first secretary of the Lovech Okrug BCP Committee, delivered an introductory speech in connection with a report which was handed in advance to those present.

GUSTAV HUSAK RETURNS FROM USSR 1 AUGUST

LD011934 Prague CTK in English 1748 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak returned home on Sunday from the Soviet Union where he spent his holiday, at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

JAN MARKO RECEIVES USSR'S RUBEN IN PRAGUE

LD302244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In a cordial discussion they especially assessed the issues of further deepening the Czechoslovak-Soviet parliamentary cooperation.

CPCZ'S VASIL BILAK CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY

LD011952 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] We will now acquaint you with the address delivered today by Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a peace demonstration held in Tachov on the occasion of the 555th anniversary of the victorious battle of the Hussite armies over the Crusaders near this town.

Comrade Bilak conveyed to all present the cordial greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, the National Front and personally Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. He stressed that we are recalling a victory achieved by the Hussites in a fight forced upon them by the intruding Crusaders. Before the beginning of the socialist era our people never experienced such a famous and heroic stage of history as the Hussite period. We do not go back to history in order to recall the past: We seek in history lessons primarily to draw strength for our present struggles, and to learn about heroics, cowardice, good and evil. The construction of socialism concludes the long struggle of the Czech and Slovak people for national and social liberation. Only in socialist society, which liberates the people of class and social oppression, are there prerequisities for the multifarious development of the peoples of all nations and nationalities. Comrade Bilak also said:

[Begin Bilak recording] Anyone who objectively looks at our development since the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army must admit that during the years of socialist construction our people, led by the communist party, have achieved successes of which we can be justly proud. In the 35 years in which the workers together with the farmers and the intelligentsia have been, so to speak, the masters in their own house, a profound change has occured in the life of our people. Great successes achieved in the development of the national economy, living standards, education, science, culture, have earned Czechoslovakia a place among the foremost countries of the world. Many achievements, which are considered by the citizens of our country as a matter of course, are still but a dream for many nations of a considerable part of the world where exploitation and oppression prevail.

In the pre-Munich republic we frequently heard various statements about respect for man, about humanism and so forth which, however, were in complete contradiction with the cruel reality of everyday life for the working masses. Similar statements are reaching us by radio from the West from politicians who do not hesitate to put down brutally the working people when they demand basic human rights and life securities, the very same politicians of the imperialist countries who assume the positions of preachers of humanism not only approve of but frequently even aid bloodshed in which the inalienable right of the nations to an independent, progressive and democratic development are attached, as we have witnessed in the case of Vietnam, Chile, Guatemala and now El Salvador, Namibia, Lebanon and the Palestinian people.

The humanism and democratic nature of any society is reflected primarily in its care for the working man, in the way it ensures his all-round development and looks after children and old citizens. It has already been proved in practice that no society in the world is able to look after man in all stages of his life cycle in such a way as a socialist society does.

Comrades, we live in a time when imperialism has deployed all forces and means in the fight against socialism. Never before has imperialism made such a coordinated and broad effort as recently. Its tasks in the sphere of diplomacy are conducted together with stirring up a new spiral of the arms race in order to gain military advantage, with economic discrimination, with waging a psychological war against the socialist countries, a war which is increasingly frequently joined by the leading statesmen of the imperialist world.

Recently American President Ronald Reagan used his address delivered in the British Parliament to declare a crusade against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, against communism. With the exception of Truman maybe, no American president has so openly formulated the doctrine of interference in the internal affairs of the states whose social system is not to the liking of the American government. Ronald Reagan is literally obsessed with anticommunism. Communism does not let him sleep. Two weeks ago he said again that it is necessary to liberate those nations which are under the influence of Marxist-Leninist ideology. The American President claims the right to dictate to individual nations what social systems they should have, what they should believe, what to have faith in, and how to live.

If someone does not want to obey, the most brutal force must be used if necessary. Such then is freedom and democracy according to the American idea.

You do not have to be a sage to be able to foresee the fate of the latest crusade against communism and the socialist countries. A quick glance at history teaches us just what far-reaching change has taken place in only one century, or in the last 70 years, to be precise. Seventy-five years ago socialism existed only in theory while capitalism dominated the entire world. With the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution world development has taken a completely new course and the stage of transition from capitalism to socialism has started for mankind. Although imperialism concentrated all its political, ideological, economic and military forces for the destruction of the first socialist state, although it nurtured and sent into a war against the Soviet Union the fascist military machinery, the Soviet Union has not only survived everything but has become infintely stronger and turned into the protector of the world forces of peace, democracy, progress and socialism. More socialist countries have come into being, the shameful colonialist system has collapsed and on its ruins dozens of new states with anti-imperialism orientation have been set up. On the other hand, the capitalist social system goes from one crisis to another, and its position in the world is weakening every year.

However, it would be an unforgivable mistake to deny that at the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties, owing to the aggressive circles of the West, the United States in particular, such an exacerbation of the international situation unlike anything experienced in the earlier postwar development took place. A particularly dangerous situation will arise in 1983 if the United States starts with the deployment of new types of nuclear weapons west of our border -- weapons aiming at vitally important targets in the socialist countries. The representatives of the Pentagon, dazed with dreams about U.S. world domination, believe that a nuclear war in Europe, even at the cost of the destruction of their allies, would be the best course toward the liquidation of the socialist countries and establishing world hegemony. In their self-complacency and inability to assess correctly the total balance of power between socialism and imperialism they do not wish to admit that the stirring up of a world conflict in Europe would bring just punishment to their own country.

Imperialism also continues to stir up hostile campaigns against our country. It disseminates various slanders and rumors against us. It twists [as heard] various measures on the economic front.

It organizes an economic and financial blockade. It attempts to stir up insecurity among the people, to weaken the unity between the party and the people and to disturb the political stability of our state. Only through a principled Marxist-Leninist policy is it possible to maintain and strengthen the firm bond between the party and the people, a bond which is the most important guarantee of successful progress. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, was justified in emphasizing at the 16th party congress, I quote: to deepen the bond among the working class, cooperative farmers and intelligentsia, to guard and strengthen the unity and fraternal cooperation among our nations and nationalities, not to allow anybody and anything to interfere with it, to ensure that our nations develop and get closer, live and work in harmony -- such is the heritage of the past and an imperative for the future. [end recording]

In the conclusion of his address Comrade Bilak pointed out that also in socialism we continue to carry the proudly raised revolutionary torch of the Hussite fighters; a torch which for centuries has been passed from one to another by the best sons of our nations and fighters for national and social liberation. Just as our ancestors made every effort to bring about the victory of progress over reaction and life over death, we too under the leadership of the CPCZ will make every effort to fulfill planned tasks so that our country continues to develop and make happy present and future generations.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S OPPOSITION TO SALT-II

AU301214 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jul 82 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary: "Reagan Against SALT"]

[Text] "The President is mistaken when he claims that the USSR has nuclear superiority. Should the United States continue to increase its stockpiles of strategic weapons, the only effect will be a threat to its own security. There can be no winners and no losers in a nuclear war, neither side is in a position to win a nuclear war." Paul Warnke, the author of this statement, is the former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and head of the U.S. SALT-II delegation and, therefore, no layman. He is well informed about the strength of strategic weapons on both sides and about the correlation of forces between the United States and the USSR. The White House, however, listens to other voices, those that are inflating the bogey of alleged Soviet threat to such proportions as to comfortably conceal behind it the real intentions of the present administration's imperialist circles. Reagan has devised his own "math" for the area of strategic weapons. This April, for example, he delcared that "equilibrium between the United States and the USSR existed in the period after World War II," though no one, and particularly in America, disputes the fact that the United States had a monopoly in nuclear weapons at that time.

Contradictions in his statements and demagogic assertions are typical of the American President. He is capable of talking at one and the same time about the "approaching end" of communism and about the "growing threat" it allegedly poses to the West.

Recently he has once again used the pseudo-argument about a "Soviet military threat" as his main trump card. He wielded all his authority to thwart the approval of a resolution to be discussed in U.S. congress recommending the expeditious ratification of the SALT-II Treaty, which was signed by top U.S. and Soviet representatives in Vienna in 1979. This strategic arms limitation treaty was regarded at that time as the "most specific and detailed treaty in this area ever signed," to use the words of the then U.S. President J. Carter.

R. Reagan has now turned to the American Congress with a special message to make it turn down the resolution in which the House Foreign Affiars Committee expressed support for SALT-II. The President claimed that, in fact, he wants disarmament, but.... But, according to the President, before disarming it is necessary to feverishly rearm!

Instead of freezing nuclear weapons, as is advocated by many congressmen, dozens of diverse organizations, numerous representatives of the intelligentsia and hundreds of thousands of ordinary Americans, the American President imposes [on the world] the alternative of further arms escalation. He defends this also in his position on the document that has been submitted by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He tries to make it convincing that this perverse attitude of his is "rational and realistic." However, at the same time he and his closest collaborators confirm the "new" so-called direct confrontation strategy. According to the notions of imperialist circles, it should begin with a first strike at the United States on the Soviet Union and take place far from the shores of the American continent, on the territory of the Soviet Union or, if need be, the whole of Europe. This strategy presupposes the appropriate arms arsenals. Any agreement limiting its formation is from the viewpoint of the military-industrial complex, whose interests R. Reagan represents, an obstacle. That is why a struggle is underway in the American Congress between hawks and politicians who assess more realistically the acute danger of the deterioration of the international situation, a danger that threatens to grow into a nuclear conflict.

It is also in the interest of the United States itself that Washington finally finds a way toward a constructive solution, so that the recognition prevail that arms escalation is not the only way out of the present adverse situation. The existing arms limitation agreements show the right direction. The world rightly expects that the United States finally include SALT-II among them.

COMMENTATOR: PIPELINE CONTINUES DESPITE EMBARGO

LD300938 Prague CTK in English 0854 GMT 30 Jul 82

[By Ivan Melichercik]

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- It is thanks to U.S. President Ronald Reagan that the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline became target of sharp discussion and a cause of indignant protests.

The criticism of West European politicians and economists centres on the expansion of the embargo the White House imposed on technology supplies for the project. Washington is irritated by this "deal of the century", especially by the fact that it becomes an example of mutually advantageous cooperation between East and West which is so important for peace and detente. And this does not fit in with Washington's cold war concept.

The way the United States is pressing ahead with the embargo poses the question whether Washington does not overestimate the importance of its technology supplies, i.e. the impact of its restrictions.

The United States has no monopoly on the production of the equipment. Technology from the West is not of such strategic importance for the gas pipeline as the U.S. administration claims. The Soviet Union is building another five gas pipelines and their total network of 230,000 kilometres is the world's longest. This alone speaks for the huge Soviet experience in the construction of pipeline technology.

U.S. measures will only make the Soviet Union centre its effort on the development of its own equipment with a performance comparable with Western technology. The Soviet Union will only profit from this, because the development of gas industry requires expansion of the production of technology. According to Soviet estimates, in approximately two years the Soviet Union will surpass the United States and become the world's biggest gas producer. At the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union is to produce 640,000 million cubic metres of natural gas.

Construction of the gas pipeline continues according to plan and without U.S. deliveries. According to an announcement by the Soviet Ministry of Oil and Gas Industry, the pipeline will be built in a shorter time than planned, regardless of President Reagan's embargo.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS NORTH BOHEMIAN COAL EXTRACTION

AU301133 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 82 p 5

[Article in column "Economic Policy" by Miroslav Trunecek of the Usti and Labem CPCZ Regional Committee; Eng Eduard Handl, director-production expert of the general directorate of the North Bohemian brown coal basin in Most; and Josef Trhlik, RUDE PRAVO staff journalist: "Mobilization of Reserves and Resources; Pondering the Complex Situation in the North Bohemian Brown Coal Basin"]

[Excerpt] The North Bohemian brown coal basin is our most important fuel base.

The present situation at the [strip] mines can be described as a strenuous effort to overcome difficulties and fulfill the plan. However, despite all the endeavors, this year's plan is not being fulfilled.

Since the beginning of the year, the gap between the basin's gross coal production and the target of the state plan is more than 800,000 tons. The situation with market extraction (that is, net production destined for consumers) is even graver, because the shortfall exceeds 1 million tons of coal. In the first half-year, only 47.59 percent of the annual task was fulfilled.

The situation in the removal of overburden has improved (but the inadequate performance of the TC-3 unit in Bilina and of the newly introduced machinery have a negative influence here). Miners have succeeded in reducing the shortfall which occurred at the beginning of the year as the result of unfavorable climatic conditions. They have already reduced the original shortfall by more than 1,203,000 cubic meters, and according to the latest information the plan overburden plan has not only been fulfilled, but even exceeded.

The miners' task is to stock up powerplants in Czechoslavakia with 3,500,000 tons of coal. It can be said that about 75 percent of the fuel is already stockpiled. It is expected that the task will be fulfilled.

The main reason for the difficulties today is the long-standing lag in the construction of new extraction facilities. Compared with the long-term plans, only about one half of the investments have been realized. The additional facilities, on which we originally counted, are contributing hardly anything, if at all, to the fulfillment of the plan. Also the continuing insufficient operational reliability and the limited performance -- above all of the giant machinery of the TC-2 type -- influences the situation. Mining conditions have considerably worsened. To get at the coal one has to go ever deeper, and the overburden ration also is increasing, that is, the volume of soil that has to be removed on the way to the coal seam. The basin's internal reserves are a story on their own. What is involved is the strengthening of personal and technological discipline. Although these are isolated problems, they can influence the overall production results and, above all, the moral-political situation in the work collectives.

It is understandable that a number of measures along the economic line have been adopted. As we have already said, what is involved is the strengthening of discipline and improving the standard of management. Also some cadre changes have been carried out and others are being prepared.

However, according to analyses and prognoses one expects that the coal extraction will be more favorable in the second half-year.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN RELATIONS

LD310848 Budapest MTI in English 0616 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI) -- The Reagan administration's policy of sanctions and its international consequences are commented on in Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG.

"Only a few weeks after the Versailles summit, Bonn, London, Paris and Tokyo are marked by indignation, alarm and bewilderment. Ronald Reagan, who on coming into power wanted the relations with the allies in Western Europe -- relations that had been strained already under his predecessor -- cemented, has, after one and a half years in office, caused a veritable landslide.

"The events took a surprise sharp turn when Reagan extended the supplies embargo over the Soviet-Western European gas line, in addition to American firms, to every foreign company that uses American licence or technology. Leaders of Western Europe were astonished. At first it was unclear whether it was a predetermined move or a byproduct of infighting in the Washington leadership.

"But in either case, it is discreditable and might as well backfire on its architects. Provided it was predetermined, it is a blow to the allies, because in Versailles they were not even considered worthy of being told the move in advance. If version two applies, it will justify West European fears that the White House is having an unpredictable foreign policy.

"Whichever version is true, the lesson is given, and Western Europe could not let this fait accompli unanswered over this vital issue for two reasons. (1) Every government affected by the embargo feels itself competent to determine whether -- as it is stated by Washington -- its security is threatened by the natural gas deal and, if it is, in what way. (2) They feel that if they do not respond to this matter, they will be exposed to similar surprises in the future.

"In brief President Reagan's gas line-related vision is as follows: It will make Western Europe dangerously dependent on the Soviet Union and that the dependence on Soviet energy undermines Western Europe's security. Two of his tough partners in dialogue, Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG and President Mitterrand of France, departed from identical premises but arrived at a conclusion diametrically opposed to his. Security for the two politicians -- and a considerable part of Western Europe -- means more than just arms, their broader interpretation covers society's economic and welfare security as well and, through some steps of logical reasoning, they conclude that the natural gas line deal organically fits the picture."

"What is more, from the West European point of view, Reagan extended the embargo in a very unlucky moment, which helped Western Europe to arrive at the above realization. It is well-known that the gas agreement is based on the full equality of benefits: The Soviet Union would profit from it to the same extent as Western Europe. However, now, during the protracted recession of the advanced capitalist world, this unprecedentedly huge enterprise has understandably gained in value in Western Europe."

NEPSZABADSAG describes in detail the responses of the West European countries to the policy of sanctions of the United States. It continues:

"Washington's challenge to its immediate allies should not be seen merely in the context of differences in the interpretation of attitude to the Soviet Union and the East-West relationship. In fact, some of the errors are so serious that they may conceal deliberate action. The embargo and the sanctions are just the tip of the iceberg, they are effect rather than cause.

"The White House is apparently attempting to overhaul its power position in its own alliance system. With its strong protectionism and aggressive interest policy, it is waging a veritable economic cold war against Western Europe (and, gradually, against Japan).

"It is another matter that Washington's line is asserted with contradictions, inconsistency and without conception -- which is increasingly irritating its most immediate allies. They are experiencing the same phenomena over many other issues: Washington's international actions lack stability. There is no tangible conception behind the even more serious Lebanon crisis, and a similar conclusion can be reached over the Falklands conflict and the trouble spots in black Africa. Haig's departure came upon Western Europe as a thunderbolt.

"People in Western Europe who regarded the aggressiveness of Reagan's policy as a temporary phenomenon and his dissonant actions as tactical maneuvers are now realizing that, unfortunately, there is more to that: It is the very substance, his very policy."

BUDAPEST TV ANALYZES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY STANCES

LD012310 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] [Presenter] When world political processes arrive at turning points, more eyes can see better in examining the complex, sometimes confusing events. My colleague, Endre Gomori, has more than once provided fresh eyes for this program. Today I would ask him first of all whether he can see a possible outcome at the end of the Lebanese events, which must come sooner or later, which would provide the Palestinians with a chance of some sort. I would like to say right away that, for my own part, I cannot see any factors which would facilitate the creation of a genuine Palestinian homeland even in years to come.

[Gomori] Well, I would not like to make sweeping generalizations for years ahead. I prefer to deal with the facts of the present, which I think indicate that the Americans have drawn certain far-reaching conclusions from the events in and around Lebanon and from the abandonment of the Palestinians. One such conclusion as far as they are concerned is that the Camp David agreement is far from dead. For them the Camp David agreement did not mean primarily a solution to the problem of the Palestinian homeland even at the very beginning. Rather, it meant a peace treaty between Israel and the potentially leading power in the Arab world, Egypt. I think this is what Camp David meant perhaps not only for the Israelis but also for the Egyptians. At any rate, the fact that Camp David has stood up to a number of trials according to the evidence before us -- including the test provided by the Israeli attack against Lebanon -- points in this direction. The second conclusion that, in my opinion, the Americans have drawn is that, even taking international comparisons into consideration, their traditional weapons are the appropriate ones from the technological and electronic points of view. I think that their third conclusion is that, as a result of all these factors, the United States is the only power with the means to exert pressure on practically every power in the region in order to enforce a Middle East settlement favorable to itself.

[Question] The Americans have been using a very tough, even rude, tone of voice with their allies lately, with the intention of imposing their will. In view of the Middle East situation and this dispute in the West, could one say that the very self-confident line taken by the Americans now applies to the entire world?

[Answer] Well, first of all, as regards West Europe the voice has indeed become very rough. In my opinion what is at the bottom of it is the fact that on the most important strategic issue, namely the attitude to be adopted toward the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration has felt strong enough to force its allies into a test of strength. I feel that from this point of view we are facing a relatively new situation because up to now there was a state of equilibrium, at least from the economic aspect, between the two pillars of the system of alliance, on the two sides of the ocean, the United States and West Europe. It seems that the Reagan administration now feels strong enough to upset this equilibrium.

[Question] How does the fact that the Americans have changed their attitude to China fit into this picture? Do they regard it as possible to open up new fronts everywhere simultaneously?

[Answer] I would not include China here; it would take us too far and would go beyond the framework of this program. I would say that this American attitude manifests itself most markedly in the sphere of East-West relations, namely in the embargo against the Soviet Union, which is being pursued in a very forceful way and which presents painful problems to America's allies, as well as in the fact that they refused to revive the negotiations on the ban on nuclear explosions and even in the speculations connected with Indira Gandhi's visit to the United States, the first in more than a decade. All this indicates that the Americans feel themselves to be in a position of strength. This raises a very interesting contradiction: The entire course followed by the Reagan administration up to now, this course of rearmament and ideological offensive, took as its point of departure the hypothesis that the Soviet Union had attained military superiority. It seems that while this propaganda line is continuing, in reality the United States is behaving as if it were in a position of superior strength.

[Question] I am going to ask you a question which I am sure the viewers would like to raise here: To what extent is all this new? Soviet-American relations had a setback already during Ford's presidency; during the entire period of Carter's presidency we witnessed a decline in the system of relations. I will not now raise the issue of whether it would not have been possible to achieve more than we did achieve with Carter during those 4 years. That would also go beyond the frameworks of our program.

[Answer] There was also Brzezinski, who made us extremely nervous.

[Question] Yes, that is true. However, the essence of the question is this: Is everything the Americans are doing entirely new or is this something that they have been preparing for years? If the latter is true then when was the moment when they began to feel themselves stronger than anyone else?

[Answer] I cannot place myself into the feelings which motivate the American administration. I prefer to deal with the facts. The demolition of the period of detente began with Angola, with reference first to Angola, then to Ethiopia and later to Afghanistan, and the Reagan administration has given this a far more combative, if one can use the word here, ideological charge. I do not like to use quotes but I think it is worth quoting the one-time American secretary of state, Dean Rusk, who raised a very interesting idea in one of his most recent studies, namely that there is a world of opinions and wishes, which is the world of propaganda and political debates. Then there is the world of decisions, where reality and the actual relations of strength must be the point of departure. It is a fatal mistake for any power to make decisions on the basis of the world of wishes and opinions.

GYORGY ACZEL RECEIVES CPCZ'S JOSEF HAVLIN

LD301742 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary, has received one of the secretaries of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak fraternal party. Josef Havlin is in Hungary on holiday.

JANOS KADAR BEGINS ANNUAL VACATION 1 AUG

LD012020 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, began his ordinary annual holiday.

PLAN FOR 'STREAMLINING' INSTITUTES OUTLINED

LD012042 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- With a view to streamlining the structure of Hungarian economic management, rationlizing the management of labour and better utilization of the available sources, some new measures were made recently for reshuffling so-called industrial background institutes and offices and companies of this type.

In all 18 such background institutes (offices and companies) used to belong under the supervision of the Ministries of Metallurgy and Machine Industry, Heavy Industry and Light Industry, predecessors of the Ministry of Industry called into being on Jan. 1, 1981. The parallel and overlapping features in their work and the need to utilize better the available intellectual capacity and assets, called for the reshuffling of these institutions.

When forming the new organizations, distinction was made between budget-run background institutions under the Ministry of Industry and institutions operating in the form of enterprise and drawing their revenues from services for industrial enterprises.

Accordingly, five new background institutions and four new small enterprises have been established. Staff-cuts, internal reorganization and modification of the scope of activity have been executed at several former institutes which will continue to operate as enterprises and generally under new name. Seven further background institutes and offices which legally operated as trusts or enterprises but actually performed the tasks of background institutes, have been wound up.

One of the new background institutes is the Industrial Information Centre which has the chief task of supplying the Ministry of Industry with computer-based technical-scientific and economic information. Another background institution is the Institute of Industrial Economy which has the task of shaping a uniform industrial policy, raising the niveau [level] of industrial management and helping the Ministry of Industry solve industrial policy problems of strategic character. The system of background institutes of the Ministry of Industry will include also the institutes for service research, for industrial management and for advanced training in industrial trades. These are to be established on Jan. 1, 1983.

The structural organization enterprise, which replaces the Organizing and Computing Institute of Metallurgy and Machine Industry, will deal with the planning and operation of data processing systems and with work organization. The also new system organizing enterprise will similarly plan and operate data processing systems and provide software. The Produktorg organizing enterprise will operate in the light industry first of all, in factory and work organization, planning and operation of computerized data processing systems.

As a result of the major reshuffles the new institutes operate with 680 less people, and together with staff reductions at the small enterprises, to be founded in the near future, with almost one thousand less. The dismissed employees of the old institutions are offered alternative job opportunities.

CULTURE MINISTER KOPECZI ON MARXIST THEORY

LD311900 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI) -- "Challenges of Our Age and Our Culture" is the title of an article in Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG in which Academician Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture, analyses the most important tasks of socialist Hungarian culture, with special regard to creative development of Marxist theory and to struggle against ideologies alien to Marxism.

First the author describes some global problems, including the scarcity of raw materials and energy, demographic explosion, environment pollution, and the controversial phenomena that accompany scientific-technical progress, which the whole mankind must face in our days.

"These grave problems call for solution in the capitalist and the socialist countries alike and the solution depends primarily on the maintenance of peace, curbing of the arms race, but also on the cooperation of different social systems", says the author and continues to add:

"Still we experience no such efforts, especially not of late. Such political and social forces call the tune in the capitalist world which reject the policy of peaceful coexistence and expect to find the way out of the crisis of their economy, society and system in the heightening of tension. Stagnation, inflation and unemployment hit also the most advanced capitalist countries. In the years of prosperity they proclained that crisis and class struggle were finished forever and the 'end of ideology' was at hand. Today, guided by the most aggressive trends, they engage in an unprecedentedly fierce political and ideological campaign against the workers movement and the national liberation movements: harping on our internal difficulties and contradictions too, they have launched frontal attack against the socialist countries in military, political, economic and cultural areas alike".

"Even if we establish that the progressive forces and the official circles of some Western countries duly stand up against such efforts, we must be aware of their tremendous danger. In addition we have troubles concomitant to the internal development of our society: The switch-over to intensive economic development is a huge enough task in itself, let alone if it must be executed amid uncooperating external conditions and must mobilize every reserve, every force", runs the article.

"We consider Marxism not a system of dogmas but an open scientific theory and world conception. Only living Marxism, which deeply understands the classics and is capable of answering and incessantly searching for the answers to the questions of our times, can expect to have hegemony in our society and win the role it has to play in the cohesion of socialist society".

"It is the interest not only of communists but paradoxically of everyone that this theory does not become rigid, that it [word indistinct] realize new phenomena and solve new problems", the author stresses. "This means also that the hegemony of Marxism can be created in ideological debate alone".

"Under this obviously not the 'integration' of obscure views contrasting or starkly alien to Marxism are to be understood. [as received] Not even the intellectuals of bourgeois-liberal progress had the tolerance to put up without a single word of protest with the spreading of unscientific beliefs and distorted views, with the burgeoning of ideological tendencies which violate the interests of social progress. And they were not tolerant with the lack of value and taste either".

"It seems, the article continues, that the spirit of debate is asleep and it has become popular reasoning that the only distinguishing sign of socialist democracy is the opinion of dissidents. The requirement that the Marxists should openly represent our ideals and values born out by science and practice seems to be forgotten".

"Vivid debates promote the development of democracy, keeps the creative [words indistinct] foster and expand sincere alliance".

"I think that in order to develop theory and promote efficiently the diffusion of our ideology we shall have to lean more heavily on science, making use of its exact situation analyses and solution-suggesting alternatives. We have to learn on the literature and art which express our age, our domestic reality with its results, problems and contradictions.

Contemporary socialist society needs no apologetics, its epoch-making achievements are strong enough argument in favour of its right to existence. It not only tolerates but desires sensible criticism", writes Bela Kopeczi.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON HELSINKI FINAL ACT ANNIVERSARY

LD012018 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- "Amid the prevailing tensions of the international situation the Hungarian People's Republic is doing its utmost to cooperate with all those who want to keep the spirit of Helsinki awake", runs an article in Sunday's MAGYAR HIRLAP apropos of the 7th anniversary of signing the Helsinki Final Act. "There are not subjective desires but objective requirements. There is [a] way to realize them: the consistent peace policies of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and the peace desire of mankind". The Budapest paper calls it an achievement of historic significance that seven years ago in Helsinki East and West found and laid down in documents the common goal that the European socialist and capitalist countries wish to develop their relations in peace, understanding, without conflicts, mistrust and wars.

At the same time, MAGYAR HIRLAP recalls, hardly did the ink dry on the Helsinki Final Act when one of the signatories, then American President Gerald Ford, declared that he wished to erase from his vocabulary the word 'detente'. His successor Jimmy Carter froze the SALT agreements which bid so high hopes and tried to restrict East-West economic relations on invented pretext.

"The present President Reagan outbids both of them. Resorting to the worst propaganda of the cold war period, he declared a virtual crusade on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, blaming them for all the trouble in the world", says the Budapest daily, adding:

"The current Washington administration seeks no military detente: It plays with the fire. The American administration resorted to time-marking tactics also at the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons so that it can deploy these weapons in five European countries in 1983".

After the Helsinki conference, the Soviet Union made several important proposals to promote military detente in Europe. The NATO countries, however, rejected them.

"Seven years ago Europe decided to follow the path of peaceful coexistence. But now Washington wants to put its allies before crossroads attempting to persuade them to choose conflict with the other half of the continent".

"The Washington administration tries to persuade its allies to revive the ill-remembered policy of sanctions of the cold war era.

"Economic interests, however, prompt the leaders of the West European countries not to accept completely the American demands", runs the article in MAGYAR HIRLAP. A case in point is the controversy around the Soviet gas pipeline between the West European countries and the United States. American pressure has not had its desired result in this matter, the pipeline will be built up. This decision made in the spirit of Helsinki shows also that the word 'detente' cannot be erased from the vocabulary of international politics".

"Just like talks led to Helsinki, talks are needed also in the present sharpening situation.... In our opinion there is no such complicated international question that could not be solved via negotiations. Reason and the interest of mankind also demand that the example of seven years ago survive and influence people and the process hallmarked since August 1975 by the capital of Finalnd continue", stresses MAGYAR HIRLAP.

SOLIDARITY PROCLAIMS DEMONSTRATIONS FOR AUGUST

Bujak Urges More Visibility

NC011823 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 1 (AFP) -- A mass meeting here today to commemorate the 38th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising heard an unscheduled rallying call from an underground leader of the independent trade union federation Solidarity, now suspended under martial law. The tape-recorded message, carried over a loudspeaker during a memorial service at the Powazki military cemetery, was from Zbigniew Bujak, head of Solidarity's Warsaw branch, who urged Solidarity members to give more proof of the banned union's presence in the life of the country.

From August 13, the anniversary of the start of the Gdansk shipyard strikes in August 1980, Mr Bujak said, Solidarity members must step up "propaganda actions" and intensify "protest movements" to demand the restoration of Solidarity's status before martial law.

The 1944 Warsaw Uprising, called by the non-communist Polish Home Army, was crushed by the Nazis as the Soviet Army stood by on the far bank of Warsaw's Vistula River and made no move to aid the Polish combatants.

Mr Bujak, who has been underground since the state of siege was proclaimed last December 13, also urged Solidarity members to work for an end to martial law and the restoration of the civil rights and freedom of all interned Poles. The Warsaw people, he said, should show "calm" and "level-headedness" to avoid bloodshed. He also warned against "provocations" by the authorities.

Mr Bujak's appeal was heard by thousands of persons, mainly young people, who had assembled at an obelisk commemorating those who died in the uprising and at a small plot of land dedicated to the 10,000 Polish Army officers murdered in Katyn Forest during the last war. The Germans and the Russians each blamed the other for the massacre. It was the largest demonstration ever seen here to commemorate Katyn. The plot of earth was covered with floral tributes and hundreds of candles were lit there. A wooden cross in the centre of the plot was decorated with a wreath of flowers carrying a "Solidarity" ribbon. Two signs were also planted in the plot, saying: "Katyn, We Remember," and "Remember, They (the Katyn dead) Remain Among Us."

The demonstrators several times chanted "Solidarity" and raised their arms in the wartime "V-for-Victory" salute. While the crowd was in silent prayer, some young people surreptitiously approached the obelisk and one of their number was hiked up to place a loudspeaker on top of the memorial.

Shortly afterward, the crowd was scartled to hear a voice declaring over the loudspeaker: "This is Solidarity, this is Solidarity, we are going to broadcast an appeal by Zbigniew Bujak." Many persons burst into tears and thousands of hands were raised in the V-sign as the crowd chanted "Solidarity".

31 Aug Demonstrations Called

NC311419 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, July 31 (AFP) -- I aders of the outlawed Solidarity trade union today called for nationwide demonstrations on August 31, the anniversary of the 1980 Gdansk agreement in which the government officially recognised that independent self-governing trade unions, including Solidarity, had a right to exist. In a document issued to the Western press here today, Solidarity's underground leadership -- the Provisional National Committee -- said it was calling for peaceful demonstrations to mark the union's refusal of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's July 21 announcement outlining a series of measures to ease martial law.

The measures announced by the Polish leader, they said, constituted a "rejection" of an appeal by Solidarity for "national harmony" based on an end of the state of siege, the legal reestablishment of Solidarity, the release of interned persons and amnesty for all those sentenced for violating martial law.

RECENT U.S. LEADERSHIP STATEMENTS CRITICIZED

Reagan Press Conference

LD310848 Warsaw PAP in English 0709 GMT 31 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 31 July -- Commenting on President Reagan's latest news conference, the Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY said the U.S. President "did not hesitate to use Poland's situation once again for the war. Reagan reasoned clumsily but not groundlessly: If Western Europe was so frightened by the military power of the Soviet Union that it unhesitantly supported Washington's stand on armaments and on Poland, including the economic sanctions, then, it has a broken backbone again and will be equally submissive to the U.S. policy as 30 years ago," ZYCIE observed.

ZYCIE went on to say that "there was a basic mistake in that reasoning: The U.S. political leadership underestimated the depth and extent of processes of emancipation which had been occurring at that time, frequently hypodermically or even subconsciously, in West European states. It proved that relations with the East, and primarily, of course, with the Soviet Union, are not a seasonal entertainment or election slogan for them any longer, but an important element of a strategic image of their own identity and development. 'Temporary sanctions -- yes, why not. We are not going to tease the elephant with small things. But when the economic future of our countries is at stake, we have the right to act in accordance with our national interest'".

The paper pointed to the fundamental contradiction in the assessment of historical rivalry between the East and the West: "The United States strives to bring the enemy down to his knees in both military and economic respect. The main West European countries, on the other hand, made it clear for the first time that they place their security and prospects for development in a different relation. In the long run, a good condition of the mighty neighbour is more profitable for them than his troubles. In other words, rivalry is not a simple opposite of cooperation," the daily observed.

"It is too early to judge whether that attitude has consolidated. However, never before have we noticed such a significant signal of that attitude under so unfavourable circumstances," the paper concluded.

Buckley Speech: 'Interference'

LD312144 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Washington 31 July -- Washington still interferes into Poland's internal affairs (by PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski)

A successive example of using Polish matters as a pretext for U.S. policy moves was a speech by Secretary of State for Economic Cooperation James Buckley who was given the task to defend, in front of the Economic Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the policy of sanctions and embargo on equipment to be supplied by Western Europe for the construction of the Siberian pipeline.

Of course, the whole (?'defence') was based on connecting the policy of sanctions with processes occurring in Poland and on arguing that in this situation the United States and the whole West cannot assist in constructing the pipeline.

Those arguments are being repeated in Washington almost every day now. Mr Buckley, however, went farther than other representatives of the administration, even farther than the President in his press conference last week, the undersecretary of state presented an assessment of steps and decisions of the Polish authorities announced at the meeting of the Polish Sejm (parliament) on July 21. So far, such criticism (?has not) been made in Washington, at least officially. Mr Buckley said that the announcement [word indistinct] reduced restrictions in Poland did not meet the U.S. minimum demands but the U.S. was [word indistinct] implications of Polish decisions with its allies.

It is hard to avoid the question why the decisions of a sovereign government were to meet some "minimum demands" of the U.S. Government. One thing is totally clear. Such a speech is a sharp interference into Poland's internal affairs.

PREMIER VISITS WITH STEELWORKERS 31 JULY

LD311434 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski paid an unannounced visit before noon today to the people who are working in particularly difficult conditions during this year's hot summer: metallurgy and rolling mill workers in the Warszawa steelplant. In conversations with Wojciech Jaruzelski, the steel workers presented their opinions about the functioning of their work enterprise and the functioning of the national economy in a direct manner. They spoke about production problems which result from irregular deliveries of scrap metal. They also gave the premier examples of administrative slowness in resolving workers' problems, beginning with the functioning of canteens which are closed for some of the time on work-free Saturdays. The steel workers shared their anxieties which are aroused by such phenomena as social parasitism and speculation and made many critical remarks about the present system of calculating wages. All of the comments that were made, in addition to being carefully listened to, have been recorded by the Warsaw administrators who accompanied the premier. Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed during the talks that it was the administration's task to quickly remove subjective difficulties which make work difficult for people. Speaking about the suggestions the steelworkers made, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stated that as a result of government decisions, some industrial products would be earmarked for direct internal supply to workforces in large production enterprises. The premier said that workers themselves ought to ensure that the products are justly distributed.

Visit Assessed

LD312324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski paid an unannounced visit to the Warszawa steelworks. At the end of the visit he gave his assessment and imparted his observations to the management of the works. He also directed a number of observations and recommendations to representatives of the city authorities and to the military commission of the works. The premier said: The steelworks is of enormous importance for our economy. We appreciate the difficult task of its workers. We expect that the Warszawa steelworks will show an example in reform, self-management and initiative that will be worthy of imitation throughout the country.

JARUZELSKI INTRODUCES NEW PZPR OFFICIALS TO MEDIA

LD302050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] As we have already reported, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski has met a group of journalists and editors of the press, radio and television. During the rich and sincere discussion which lasted for several hours opinions on essential national issues and the functioning of propaganda were exchanged.

Much attention was devoted to the subject of accord and, in particular, to the patriotic movement of national rebirth. During the meeting, General Wojciech Jaruzelski introduced Jan Glowczyk, new secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and candidate member of the Politburo, who is at present in charge of propaganda activities of the party; and also Bogdan Jachacz, newly appointed head of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee, to the participants of the meeting.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS

AU301316 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Meeting of the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee"]

[Text] An appraisal of the way in which housing construction tasks during the first half of this year have been implemented and an action program aimed at straightening out the delays in housing construction were the subject of a meeting by the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee on 23 July.

It emerges from the report of the minister of construction and construction materials industry that the implementation of housing construction tasks during the first half of this year has been beset with serious difficulties. The number of apartments handed over during this period was less than one third of the number envisaged for the entire year. This generally bad situation, however, varies from voivodship to voivodship. In some voivodships, for example in the Konin, Rzeszow and Chelm voivodships, implementation of the tasks is proceeding according to plan.

Implementation of the tasks in large urgan agglomerations is proceeding badly. The housing construction results achieved are arousing justifiable concern among people.

It was said during the meeting that the basic difficulties facing housing construction are the result of an acute shortage of materials and equipment, especially of finishing materials, components, fixtures and fittings, energy cables, paint and enamel, electrical elements and so on. These difficulties are above all the result of the shortage of foreign currency to buy essential production components from the second area of payments.

As a result of the tasks which have already been finished, there has been an increase in the production of basic building materials which should pose no difficulties for the housing construction program.

After deep discussion, the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee expressed criticism over the action program presented by the Construction and Construction Materials Ministry. The committee placed the minister of construction and construction materials industry under an obligation to present a modified program laying greater emphasis on solving inefficiency.

During the next point in the agenda, the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee acquainted itself with a report on the situation in the glass and chemical industries.

Last year, for the first time since the war, there was a drop in output by around 100,000 tons of glass and 21,000 tons of ceramic ware. Although this did not influence supplies to the market, it caused difficulties in construction and in the production of packaging materials. This year, however, the glass and ceramics industry is fulfilling its tasks successfully.

It was stressed during the meeting that this industry should be given preferential treatment. It should be entirely based on domestic raw materials and should shortly cause a greater influx of foreign currency in return for exports. This will demand greater financial outlay and investments in order to develop the raw materials base and extend existing plants. To help achieve this, unused industrial premises should be allocated for this industry's needs, and some investment projects should be fulfilled in cooperation with the socialist countries.

The Economic Committee also placed its support in enabling the glass and ceramics industry to pay for imports from its own income. It adopted a series of solutions favoring development.

YOUTH GROUPS MEET, DISCUSS PZPR PLENUM DECISIONS

SZSP Supports Decisions

LD311430 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 30 July -- The 9th PUWP CC plenum on problems of the young generation came up to the expectations of the Socialist Union of Polish Students (SZSP), Chairman of the SZSP Central Council Tadeusz Sawic told a press conference in Warsaw today.

A considerable proportion of young people remain outside the youth movement. The new powers should be used at present not only for the benefit of the organization but for the benefit of the broadest masses of young people. Therefore, it is necessary to change the style of work of youth organizations, it was said at the conference.

The SZSP welcomed the decision to set up a government committee for youth. The union is also satisfied with the 9th PUWP CC plenum's decision providing youth organizations with the possibility to carry out economic activity, SZSP activists stressed.

The SZSP comes out for cooperation of youth organizations, yet not on an administrative basis but after due joint consideration. The SZSP has consistently come out for national accord, and it fully approves the idea of that accord presented in the declaration adopted by the Polish United Workers' Party, United Peasant Party and Democratic Party together with the Pax Catholic Association, Christian Social Society and Polish Union of Lay Catholics and supported by the Polish Sejm's (parliament) resolution, the activists told the conference.

ZMW Accepts Resolution

LD012310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] The consolidation of the unity, independence and socialist character of the union was the topic of today's plenary session of the National Board of the Union of Rural Youth [ZMW] in Jadwisin, near Warsaw. During the discussion, which was opened by ZMW Chairman Waldemar Swirgon, it was stressed that the ninth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee had clearly defined the essence of youth unions. The party had also taken important decisions guaranteeing their implementation.

During the discussion the problems of further activation of ZMW circles and echelons, with the aim of meeting the aspirations of the young generation, were tackled. The plenum then passed a resolution stating that only an independent ZMW, based on principles of internal democracy, can be a school of civic training. Only such an organization can express the real opinion and standpoint of young people on matters of the countryside to the political parties and state authorities. Taking upon ourselves coresponsibility for the country's socioeconomic development, we read in the document, we accept the resolution of the ninth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, especially its definition of the ZMW as a permanent element in the socialist sociopolitical system of the state.

BUDAPEST RADIO INTERVIEWS VICE PREMIER MALINOWSKI

LD010740 Budapest MTI in English 0635 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, July 31 (MTI) -- Roman Malinowski, vice-chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and president of the Peasant Party, granted an interview to Zsolt Zsebesi, MTI's correspondent in Warsaw.

In answer to a question Malinowski assessed the July 20 joint statement of the allied parties -- the PUWP, the Democratic Party and the Peasant Party -- and three secular Christian associations which claims that the conditions are ripe for establishing the central organ of the national revival committees, the provisional council.

"We adopted the statement after long and comprehensive discussion. We deemed that social-political stabilization and the development of the committees established after the introduction of the state of emergency had reached the point when it is possible and necessary to set up a central control organ. Its task will be to coordinate the activity of the already operating organizational structures in the voivodships and to organize such where not yet existent. The provisional council of the national revival movement is expected to be established in September. Its goal, and the goal of the whole movement, is to carry on two-way struggle, against the external and internal forces endangering the socialist system, on the one hand. It is commonly known that such forces still exist in the country, and it is also known that the external attempts to interfere in the country's internal affairs have not ceased, the economic sanctions against Poland are still in force and we are target of a hostile propaganda campaign."

"On the other front we struggle for building up the socialist Poland of the future. Both fronts are equally important. Full normalization, our getting out of the crisis, realization of the comprehensive reform policy and reconstruction of real socialist democracy depend on the success we attain in this field. The economic reform is an important element. In view of this it is the task of the front of national revival to rally people, the healthy forces of society without regard to their world outlook, for implementation of these objectives. In this way we can restore Poland's prestige and it can return to its deserved place in the community of the socialist countries and in international life, said Malinowski.

Question: Do you mean to say that the national revival movement will replace the National Unity Front?

Answer: The revival movement will make efforts to adopt in its work methods the best traditions of the National Unity Front. Irrespective of the fact that it will be an independent national organization; it does not wish to remain strictly within its own structural frame. It will strive to introduce the idea it represents to all existing social organizations.

Question: Your party represents the Polish private peasants. What is your position on the country's good difficulties and the contemplated introduction of compulsory delivery?

Answer: My party indeed represents the peasants, but as participant in the management of the socialist state and coalition partner in the government, it appreciates the superior interests of the country above others.

Returning to the question of grain: Last year we produred 1.8 million tons. This year we plan three times as much. If the country gets into danger, there seems no other solution than the introduction of compulsary delivery quotas, to be fulfilled once. We and the PUWP management are aware that this won't be a popular decision and will resort to it in ultimate case only. The situation, however, is that the country needs 600,000 tons of grain per month. Last year's procurement covered the country's need for three months but we managed to import the missing quantity. But this year we shall be unable to in view of the sanctions."

Question: How did the villages receive the introduction of the state of emergency and how do they assess the developments of the months since elapsed?

Answer: The peasants received the December decision with relief because the economic chaos which ruled the country before, hit this layer too. It was a negative phenomenon that the alliance of workers and peasants had weakened. There is one other thing that proves the favourable reception of the decision: in 1981, 7,000 people withdrew from the Peasant Party but this year many new members joined us and today we again have a membership of 470,000. This is very much due also to the fact that the PUWP -- fulfilling its leading role -- has established partnership and coalition with us," concluded Malinowski.

DISCOVERY OF FOOD COUPON FORGERIES REPORTED

LD302056 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Forged food coupons continue to appear on the market. According to the data of the Central Citizens' Militia Command from August last year until July this year 30 forger's dens have been uncovered in 17 voivodships. So far, 143 people have been arrested and charged with forgery and distribution of forged coupons. It is estimated that they put over 40,000 coupons into circulation. Over 8,000 coupons have been intercepted. Most of these crimes were committed at state printing plants, mostly by printers. Unemployed people were used to distribute and sell the forged coupons. They were often assisted by personnel in shops.

MO BEGINS PROCEEDINGS AGAINST AFFLUENT

LD020624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] During the first 6 months of this year, units of the Citizens' Militia [MO] throughout the whole country began 147 initial proceedings against excessively affluent people suspected of committing various crimes which provided the source of their illegal incomes. One hundred and ninety-two people are involved in the legal and penal-fiscal proceedings. Fifty-four of them are accused of illegally taking possession of public property and of handling stolen goods; 49 are accused of illegal passing of foreign currency and customs misdemeanours. The remainder are accused of speculation or so-called tax reduction. It is worth adding that the accused were found to have movable assets -- ready cash, jewelry and foreign means of payment -- to a total value of Z215 million.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON TRADE, COAL STOCKS

Balance of Trade Viewed

LD310016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade, interview with unidentified correspondent; date and time not given: recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, the Main Statistical Office has issued some details about foreign trade, among others, in the first 1/2 of the year. Are you pleased with the situation in foreign trade after 6 months?

[Answer] It is difficult to answer this question in a word. In its communique the Main Statistical Office certainly clearly expressed the tendency toward improvement in our country's trade balance. This is expressed, if nowhere else, in the fact that the dynamics of export as a whole amounts to 100.9 percent, while the dynamics of production amounts to 92.2 percent.

[Question] Thus, we are selling more than we are able to produce, so where does it come from?

[Answer] At the expense -- I used the word expense in quotation marks -- of internal consumption, some of the goods that have been produced are exported. In my opinion this assumption is very right, as it takes the current very difficult situation in the state's financial balance into account.

On the other hand, the level of exports that has been achieved after the first 1/2 of the year is certainly far from satisfying all the needs created by our imports. After all, these are connected vessels. Can we still increase our exports in the second 1/2 of the year? In my opinion, yes. We have a certain amount of experience as regards a number of factors and motivations envisaged in the reform.

[Question] Do you think that exports will be improved by changes or supplements to the reform regulations rather than by increased supplies of raw materials from abroad?

[Answer] Again, this is one of the communicating vessels. For example, in the raw materials industry we are noting our best results in production and export, just as we have noted best results throughout the country. In the processing industry the results are worse, but not because we could not sell goods. We could not sell goods because we are short of certain elements that we need to import, and the importation of these elements is dependent on the attainment of exports, which are in turn defined by the industry. The circle is closed.

[Question] What are we going to do about imports of raw materials? We have to become aware of the fact that we have no problems regarding the purchase of raw materials. Simply, we have nothing to buy them with.

[Answer] The restriction, particularly regarding credits, that have been introduced in the west have undoubtedly influenced Polish imports greatly, especially during the first 1/2 of the year. It is our intention to vividly improve the situation in the sphere of raw material imports.

[Question] How will this manifest itself?

[Answer] We shall try to acquire what we need to supply industry with the basic raw materials partially through further cooperation with the socialist countries and partially through further development of exports and, thus, additional acceleration of incomes.

[Question] Do you have any credits at all? Do you think you will have to buy everything with cash?

[Answer] Of course, if we could obtain certain credits we could undoubtedly accelerate certain processes to increase production in the country and, thus, automatically, exports. However, our problem arises from the country's financial balance and the Western governments' unwillingness to carry out talks on the subject of guaranteed credits. There are plenty of economic matters that we have felt, and still feel, that become discernible when the economy is used as a political weapon.

Large Coal Stocks Discussed

LD312110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Interview of Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz by Anna Andrzejewska; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Minister, a rumor is being circulated to the effect that we have so much coal for sale that it lies in heaps. No one wants to buy it from us, and some even say that only another winter of the century, in particular in West Europe, would enable us to sell this coal surplus. What is the truth?

[Answer] These are myths saying that we have an overproduction of coal in Poland, and that we do not know what to do with it. The fact is that this provides one more classical example of what competition means in foreign trade. Poland used to export more than 40 million tons of coal, and last year it dropped to 16 million. If we are not there, someone else must take our place.

[Question] Actually, there is no reason why we should blame this someone, since I am afraid we would do exactly the same.

[Answer] Yes, if this happens in purely economic categories, I agree with you.

[Question] Minister, there is no economy without politics in the world.

[Answer] Again I agree with you, and I believe that coal falls into this category.

[Question] How true is it that we have dropped out of a number of markets for good?

[Answer] We have been ousted out of these markets. Ousted because extraction dropped and thus our place was assumed by the competition. Slowly but systematically we are returning to our markets, to markets where we have been for decades. It is easier to lose a market than to regain it.

[Question] Are we going to regain them by reducing the price for Polish coal, or is this happening already, that we are selling Polish coal cheaper than, for instance, the Americans or the Australians are?

[Answer] No. I believe in the return to our own markets, I stress, to our own markets, through the fact of quality first of all and through the factor of stability. This is the way we have always been competing. You can believe me. In our ports we have coal stocks amounting to 1.2 million tons. In Dutch ports alone our competitors have coal stocks amounting to 12-15 million tons. The recipient lifts the receiver and in a few hours, coal is delivered. We too must adapt ourselves to these processes, and we are doing so.

[Question] Why are we doing this so late, after 37 years of independence regained after the war?

[Answer] No, we have built up such stocks in the past.

[Question] But small stocks.

[Answer] Small, yes, of course smaller than those of the competition, but at that time competition was less acute. Today competition is much greater. Above all, the American firms try to seize our markets. It is they to whom I referred primarily when I spoke about the extensive stocks in West Europe, and we must accept this challenge.

[Question] But you have said nothing about the markets from which we have been -- as you put it -- ousted and where we have a chance to make a comeback. You spoke about all those markets without naming them.

[Answer] You see, I would have to list at least 16 countries.

[Question] From which we have been thrown out?

[Answer] Not exactly, not from all countries. We are exporting coal to all countries of West Europe, only in much smaller quantities. And our entire effort consists of convincing our customers that Poland will become a regular and reliable supplier.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON IMPLEMENTATION OF SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD310840 Warsaw PAP in English 0704 GMT 31 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 July -- in a commentary of employees' self-management in state-owned enterprises, TRYBUNA LUDU today said that "one of the first documents of the reform to be introduced was the law on employees' self-management in state-owned enterprises, passed by the Polish Sejm (parliament) in September 1981, amid sharp political struggle.

"The determination and conssitency which accompanied actions taken by the party to defend socialist self-management then is needed also today, when it is necessary to pass from formulating political and legal principles of participation of employees in managing the plant to their practical implementation. Unfortunately, not everywhere have final conclusions been drawn from the clear stand of the 8th PUWP CC plenum."

"The party and all its members are under the obligation to take up struggle for an authentic shape and sense of employees' self-management wherever attempts are made to turn it into a screen and pretext. They should also win fellow workers for the protection of the authentic contents of self-management irrespective of the fact whether they are party members or not," TRYBUNA wrote.

POLITYKA: REALISM NECESSARY TO EASE MARTIAL LAW

LD301506 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 30 July -- Realism as Starting Point

"As can be judged by first signals, society received with satisfaction (?the) decisions of the martial Council of National Redemption (WRON) to further ease martial law rigours, presented by Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the session of the Sejm (Polish parliament) on July 21. This is a reaction that one could expect," the POLITYKA weekly wrote in an article headlined as above.

"After all, the conditions created by martial law could not be considered as normal. If even today a considerable part of society agrees with the view that the adoption of emergency measures was necessary, this does not mean the recognition of martial law as an institution that can become a permanent phenomenon in the life of the nation. Therefore, each relaxation or elimination of restrictions of civil rights, imposed by the martial law decree, are viewed as a step toward the day when martial law becomes a closed chapter in the history of People's Poland. This is the right feeling.

"In the light of the decisions made by WRON and the government bodies, we can say that we are on the right track. There are increasingly many premises which justify the hope for getting out of the abnormal situation still this year.

"Although domestic opponents of socialism and their foreign protectors untiringly strive to inculcate a view in society that the authorities declared martial law to save themselves (the most stupid people say -- their high positions), one can be convinced that wise Poles hold a different view on this question. To resort to army assistance was a historic necessity," POLITYKA said.

"The objective was not to preserve high positions but to prevent national tragedy on a giant scale. A few weeks before the July holiday, the West started informing Polish society through its propaganda centres about plans of the authorities in connection with the coming anniversary of the manifesto of the committee of national liberation."

"Apart from an announcement that 'perhaps all interness will be freed, these centres repeated every day that martial law will be lifted and that the authorities will declare an amnesty. The goal of these predictions was obvious. If they became true, Najder and his CIA colleagues would be able to say: how reliable our reports are, if not, the Poles would be disappointed. One can assume that part of public opinion deemed the announcements spread by Western propaganda centres to be an obvious fact, although no representative of the state authorities was making such promises.

"On the basis of the systematically conducted public opinion polls on all questions of the current social and political situation, one can assume that over a half of the adult population considers a successive relaxation of the martial law rigours to be not only an important step, but also to be kept within the limits marked by the realistic assessment of the alignment of political forces in the country.

"Even if not all the citizens share this view, which is certainly the case, there is a need to constantly recall that only realism in sizing up the current situation and in outlining prospects for martial law can speed up Poland's getting out of the crisis and create durable protection against the recurrence of phenomena harmful for the future of Poland," POLITYKA said.

PZPR ORGAN REPORTS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

AU301110 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Session of the Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] The government press bureau reports that the Council of Ministers was in session on 26 July.

The government examined information about the country's security, public order and sociopolitical situation and stressed that the tendencies to maintain internal calm and stable moods had strengthened in the past few weeks. The people are becoming increasingly critical of adventurous slogans and of the opposition centers' attempts to sow confusion. The Military Council of National Salvation and the ruling state bodies have responded to those trends by abolishing a number of martial law rigors.

The Council of Ministers evaluated the country's economic situation and the implementation of the plans in the first 6 months of this year. Having analyzed the evaluation of the country's economic situation presented by the planning commission, the council noted that although this situation is still difficult, it is gradually improving. Industrial production continues to increase from month to month, even though its level is lower than last year at the same time. The extracting industry, small production plants and some sectors of the processing industry are producing more than last year, but the branches of industry that depend to a great extent on capitalist imports are producing less.

The plant and cattle production in agriculture approximates last year's production, but the production of poultry has decreased and there are indications that hog production is slumping because of reduced imports of fodder and grains as a result of sanctions.

The implementation of socialized housing construction tasks has been unfavorable, but individual housing construction has shown signs of invigoration.

The situation in the food market is gradually calming down. The supply of rationed food meets the rationed needs, but the shortages of industrial articles, especially footwear, continue.

The government decided that the most important task of the second half of the year is to further strengthen the trends of socioeconomic stabilization. It is especially important to increase production for the home market and export and to generally improve the effectiveness of economic management because this makes it possible to meet people's basic needs. The efforts of state and economic administration, plant managements and work forces must be directed toward this key task.

The primary commitment is to maximally exploit those production opportunities that are not determined by objective factors. The initiative and enterprising prowess of plant managements and the militancy of reinstated workers self-management bodies should be especially demonstrated in this regard. The economic reform has created extensive opportunities for development, effective thinking and activity, and the point is to be bold in exploiting them in order to increase production and reduce its costs. Good economic models already produced by many plants should be propagated. On the other hand, we must publicly condemn manifestations of laggardly or distorted implementation of the economic reform and treat as a punishable offense every case in which managing personnel shows ignorance of the principles of this reform. Whatever hinders the economic reform and whatever stems from the imperfection of legal enactments must and will be rigorously eliminated. The government especially stresses the need to give great attention to more effectively using raw and other materials, to prevent their waste and to see that production quality is never lowered. There is no justification for the bad quality of products caused by mere negligence. Scientific communities and engineering, technical and economic cadres affiliated with the supreme technical organization and the Polish economic society should give greater support to trends to increase the production and effectiveness of the national economy.

The Council of Ministers also discussed the issues involved in restoring the money-market equilibrium, in employment policy and in solving the most urgent social problems. It stressed that the state's efforts will as always seek to help the families and people facing the greatest difficulties in life and to reduce the extent of social pauperism.

Aware of the country's difficult economic situation, our people expect the government to make consistent efforts to overcome the crisis, to struggle against social injustice and to create conditions and guarantees for the country's successful development. Social moods are determined not only by the availability of goods in the market, but also -- to an equal degree -- by the standards of services offered to citizens by various offices and institutions. The government has instructed state and economic administration at all levels to pay more attention to the problems of citizens, including the quality of their living and working conditions, and to see to it that the principles of social justice and legality are observed. There are still too many red-tape acts of negligence in this regard, as revealed by military and civilian control checks. Such acts must be consistently revealed and investigated and the necessary official consequences must be applied.

The government stresses that in the next few weeks special efforts must be made to ensure that effective preparations for the new school year are carried out, including especially the punctual overhaul of school buildings and the supply of scholbooks. Comprehensive preparations for the winter should also be started.

The Council of Ministers also established a plan for implementing the tasks laid down in the central plan for the second half of 1982. At its next session, the Economic Committee will look at the proposals which have been prepared concerning organizational and technical undertakings aimed at implementing this plan.

The government's work program for the second half of 1982 has worked out in the form of a detailed list of 363 tasks resulting from the resolutions of the eighth and ninth PZPR Central Committee plenums and the Sejm speech by the president of the Council of Ministers on 21 July. The program will be presented to the public in the near future.

Next, the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with the alternatives of the 3-year plan up to 1985 which have been worked out by the Planning Committee, and with the preliminary plan for the years 1986-90.

The basic aim of this plan is to stimulate production and ensure a growth in national income as well as to continue rebuilding the economy.

During the 3-year plan, activities in the national economy should concentrate on three main social aims: to feed the nation, to meet the demand for housing as well as possible and to protect people who are the worst off against the effects of the crisis. These aims should be expanded as the situation improves.

During the 3-year plan period, the state's social policy should be coordinated with the country's real fiscal and economic potential. The implementation of social aims depends on which alternative is chosen. In the plan, maintaining the level of consumption is given priority over investment costs, although investment costs are also an urgent matter.

During the current introductory stage of work on the plan, the points of the plan present a preliminary forecast. Consistently implementing economic reform may create the right conditions for improving the plan. Implementing economic reform, making changes in production, encouraging foreign trade and exports and activating the research and development base have been recognized in the plan of the Planning Committee as the chief stimuli for breaking the economic crisis.

A basic condition for implementing the plan is to create more efficient management, especially in the production of materials. Greater consumption and social activity by the state depend on this. In the meantime, the main task in restructuring the economy is to reduce its energy and materials consumption, in this way alleviating the difficulties with economic growth.

The plan also establishes the chief goals of socioeconomic policy, especially concerning private and collective consumption, investments and use of land. It also deals with scientific and technical policy.

Implementing the 3-year plan should improve the economy and restore the country's economic balance. Certain progress should be made in investments. These 3 years should create the right conditions for the national economy to develop normally and steadily during 1986-90.

The Council of Ministers recognized that the first stage in preparing a draft 3-year plan up to 1985 has been made and it discussed how further work on the plan should be carried out.

Choosing one of the three alternatives will be preceded by social consultation. Only then will the chosen alternative form a basis for working out a proper draft plan, which will be submitted for discussion by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

Next, the Council of Ministers issued three directives regulating problems in social security. Changes were introduced in the directive dated 17 July, 1981 which deals with retirement rules for employees in socialized workplaces up to 31 December, 1981.

DAILY CITES GLOS SZCZECINSKI ON INTERNMENT

AU021116 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Press review by B. Dr.: "In an Internment Camp"]

[Text] "We went to visit the Wierzchow internment camp," a GLOS SZCZECINSKI [VOICE OF SZCZECIN] journalist writes. "On the day of our visit there were exactly 100 persons in internment, but we actually found only 77 in the camp because the 23 absent persons were on leave outside the camp. The number of internees keeps on changing all the time, and internees come and go quite frequently. Many internees left the camp and are back at their homes and jobs, but there are new arrivals of people whose activities in the past few months and weeks have made it necessary to intern them. Still, the number of interrees is gradually decreasing.

"Solidarity activists from Koszalin and Szczecin are among the internees and include the following better known names: Jurczyk, Kocjan, Zimowski, Fenrych, Baumgart and many others.

"Janusz Mikolajewski, who is a trained psychologist, is commander of the Wierzchow internment camp.

"Like all our citizens throughout the country the internees use food ration cards, but officially they have asked for larger rations of cigarettes than the normal rations. Recently they have also asked for larger rations of sugar.

"From the very beginning the internees have continued and continue to receive many gifts, mostly from abroad, via the church, and since they are unable to consume all this themselves, their relatives keep on taking whole crates of stuff out of the camp in their cars.

"'Every internee,' J. Mikolajewski said, 'receives his wages in the amount he received before internment, and they are large wages. I know this because every week I confirm the authenticity of internees' signatures on the statements authorizing other persons to collect internees' wages. Some of them collect more money than managers.'

"I asked to be introduced to Marian Jurczyk because I wanted to know about his present views, his attitude to what has happened and to internment conditions.

"Jurczyk appeared after some time, and we were alone in the room. I introduced myself and stated my wishes, but Jurczyk, raising his voice to a very high pitch, refused to talk to me in any way because I am a journalist representing the 'regime press.'

He said that he would have no parleys with anyone until Poland becomes independent again and the nation regains its freedom. For some minutes he shouted incoherently and without rhyme or reason about the same issues: Independence and freedom. There was no question of any reasonable talk and of even attempting to explain what 'freedom' and what 'independence' M. Jurczyk had in mind, although one can surmise what kind of freedom and independence for our country he really has in mind. The internees' interests in the form of badges with crowned eagles and images of Pilsudski as well as vitriolic leaflets against our system, alliances and internal order give clues about the independence and freedom.

"When I told the camp commander about my meeting with M. Jurczyk he said that he was not in the least surprised. Many Solidarity internees feed exclusively on hatred, believe that they are fulfilling a 'historical mission' and live in a world of fancy. They refuse to contemplate the fact that they are not in power. They believe that 'they' will still reach the 'top' and continue to create myths."

WEST GERMAN FDP LEADER VISITS; GRANTS INTERVIEW

LD301934 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Today Edward Kowalczyk, vice premier and chairman of the SD Central Committee, received Guenter Verhuegen, FRG Free Democratic Party secretary general, who is visiting Poland at the invitation of the DS leadership, in the office of the Council of Ministers.

Guenter Verheugen granted an interview to a television news lady reporter [not further identified].

[Begin recording: in German fading into superimposed Polish translation] [Question] Mr Secretary General, how do you assess your talks in Poland?

[Answer] All talks were very open and held in a friendly climate. In fact, they assisted me in making an assessment of the situation in Poland and establishing that the responsible politicians in Poland are determined to resolve the country's political and economic problems with its own resources. I consider that rapid improvement in political and economic cooperation between Poland and the FRG is imperative and purposeful. In this respect a great deal can be done in the interest of both countries.

[Question] What possibilities do you see as regards a further expansion of relations between the FDP and the SD?

[Answer] These relations have developed very well. Never before have we maintained such intensive contacts as this year. We agree that they have to be expanded in two areas. We must continue talks between the political groupings of the two parties and simultaneously bring about close contacts between experts who would discuss economic, cultural and other problems.

It is possible that contacts between parties and parliaments will result in concrete governmental decisions.

[Question] How do you assess relations between the FRG and Poland in the present complex international situation?

[Answer] We consider that relations between the FRG and Poland must assume special status irrespective of the international situation. In our policy there is a historical-moral dimension that should determine relations between Poland and the FRG. In our activities we adhere to this principle. We consider that we should do everything possible to prevent a deterioration of East-West relations. The development of relations between Poland and the FRG is a definite contribution to this work. [end recording]

FDR Secretary General Guenter Verheugen ended his visit to our country today. He was received by the speaker of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa and Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the party Central Committee. He also met representatives of the parliamentary parties of the PZPR, ZSL and SD.

ENERGOPOL BUILDING GAS PIPELINES IN USSR

LD011500 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 1 Aug -- Polish specialist construct pipelines in USSR -- workers of the Polish Energopol enterprise have constructed some 1,350 kilometres of pipelines in the Soviet Union, including 583 km of the Orenburg gas pipeline and 442 km of Novopolotsk oil pipeline.

Apart from that Polish construction teams have built 11 conpressor stations, 10 pumping stations, 2 terminals and a park of containers of the total cubic capacity of 200,000 metres.

The Soviet investors are highly satisfied with both the quality of work of Polish specialists and timely execution of construction tasks, which creates good chances for conclusin of new contracts with the Soviet partners.

Talks conducted now by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade indicate that Poles will be building in the USSR further projects linked to the power industry, including pipelines and nuclear power plants.

The Energopol enterprise is also conducting talks on cooperation in this area with partners from Western countries. The most advanced are negotiations concerning Energopol's participation in the construction of the branches of the Orenburg gas pipeline.

USSR SUPPLIES RAW MATERIALS FOR FACTORIES

Import Statistics Listed

AU301358 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jul 82 pp 1, 7

[PAP report: "Supplies From the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Moscow -- PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel writes: The stable supplies of Soviet raw materials, fuels, other materials, machines, cooperative products and other goods are of great importance for the Polish economic situation, which is difficult.

Our Soviet partner is showing great understanding of our needs, and this is why many Soviet raw and other materials and industrial goods continue to be supplied ahead of schedule. Moreover -- seeing that our industry has difficulties in obtaining raw materials -- the Soviet Union continues to supply us with certain materials in excess of the previously agreed quotas.

The supply of raw and other materials and fuels from the USSR to Poland in fulfillment of the contracts based on the 1982 trade protocol was favorable in the first 6 months of this year.

Within that time we received 5,586,000 tons of ferrous raw materials, which was 81,000 tons more than quotas contracted for up to 30 Jun 1982. These materials included 1,932,500 tons of iron ore (177,500 tons more); and 1,251,500 tons of iron ore ingots (1,500 tons more). The USSR supplied us with 650,000 tons of pig iron (18,500 tons more); 237,000 tons of manganese ore (16,000 tons more); and 68,000 tons of chromium ore (1,000 tons more).

The supplies of fuels and raw material for the chemical industry were just as favorable. Between January and June the USSR supplied Poland with 2,605,000 billion cubic meters of natural gas (51 million cubic meters in excess of the contracted quota); 385,000 tons of cooking coal (the exact contracted quota); 6,296,000 tons of crude oil (the exact contracted quota); 317,000 tons of gasoline (14,100 tons more); 89,300 tons of aviation fuel (700 tons less than the contracted quota); 560,500 tons of engine oil (20,500 tons more); 125,500 tons of heating oil (5,500 tons more); 363,000 tons of apatite concentrates (46,000 tons more); 1,027,000 tons of potassium salt; and 56,000 tons of ammonia (almost 2,000 tons more).

On the strength of the appropriate contracts, in the first 6 months of this year the USSR also supplied us 10,200 tons of anthracite (200 tons more); 16,100 tons of asbestos (2,600 tons more); 1,500 tons of nickel [no comparison given]; 20,000 tons of aluminum and aluminium alloys (1,500 tons more); 13.6 million square meters of fiberboards (1.1 million square meters more); 55,500 cubic meters of raw timber [no comparison given] 103,000 cubic meters of timber chips (18,000 cubic meters more); 59,000 cubic meters of pulpwood (2,000 cubic meters more); 27,500 meters of plywood (2,500 cubic meters more); 72,000 tons of cellulose (the exact contracted quota); 45,000 tons of paper and cardboard (4,000 tons more); and 56,000 tons of cotton (9,000 tons more).

Several Dozen Factories Aided

LD012254 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw, 1 Aug -- Extra supplies of raw materials for Polish plants lying idle is one of the ways the Soviet Union aids Poland's economy. The [word indistinct] which has a purely commercial nature (imports and re-exports on CMEA prices terms), besides bringing profits, is also very beneficial in that it allows to maintain full employment and to fully exploit the machinery and equipment involved.

To prevent an inflationary pressure which would occur if [word indistinct] of the output was exported, it has been decided that about 15 percent of the produced goods will remain in Poland.

The Soviet Union has already supplied the contracted extra shipments of raw materials for re-export processing in the light and chemical industries. The supplies include 4,600 tonnes of cotton, 4,000 tonnes of wool, over 6,500 tonnes of man-made fibres, and also supplies of other materials. The Soviet supplies include also raw materials bought in third countries, e.g. Australian wool.

Several dozen Polish factories are utilizing the contracted raw materials. For instance a "Dzianotex" textile plant at [name indistint] has already, despite the raw materials shortages at the beginning of the year, improved its work productivity by 35 percent since then, due to Soviet cotton supplies. It now supplies 200,000 pieces of cotton underwear for babies a month.

The Dubois cotton mill in Lodz is to produce 17 million running meters of fabrics this year. In the current technological and raw material supplies conditions, the figure could be some 3 to 4 million higher, if not for the lack of manpower which resulted from a break in production in January this year, when due to raw material shortages one of the spinning-mills had to be closed and part of the workforce made redundant. Now, when, thanks to the Soviet supplies, raw materials are in abundance, there is simply no-one to operate the machinery.

BRIEFS

RESUMPTION OF FRG TOURS -- Warsaw, 23 Jul (PAP) -- An agreement concerning the resumption of organized trips by FRG tours to Poland was signed in Warsaw on Wednesday between the Polish travel agency Orbis and the West German "Hummel-Reise" tourist enterprise. [Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 23 Jul 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR ENVOY AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU301314 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received at Snagov Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request. The ensuing talk took place in a comradely atmosphere.

FESTIVE BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS PRC ARMY DAY

Congratulations Message Sent

AU292000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/7/1982 -- On the 55th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Lieutenant-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence of Romania, sent a telegram of congratulations to Geng Biao, vice-premier of the State Council, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China. A festive meeting was held in Bucharest on the same occasion during which Colonel-General Vasile Milea, Romanian first deputy minister of national defence and chief-of-staff, and Wang Zhengxi, military, air and naval attache of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, spoke about the celebrated event. The participants saw round an exhibition of documentary photography outlining the life and activity of the military in the Chinese People's Liberation Army and watched documentary films.

Cocktail Party 30 July

AU301816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/7/1982 -- On the 55th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Wang Zhengxi, military, air and naval attache of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, gave a cocktail party on July 30. In the attendance were Colonel-General Vasile Milea, Romanian first deputy minister of national defence and chief-of-staff, executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of central institutions and organizations, generals and officers, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, military attaches, members of the diplomatic corps.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY OFFICIAL REPLACED

AU011553 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/8/1982 -- Under presidential decree Dumitru Bejan was released from the office of minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. Under the same decree, Alexandru Rosu was released from the Office of Deputy Minister of Machine-Building Industry and appointed to the office of minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

ROMANIA-SUDAN COMMISSION MEETS IN BUCHAREST

Positive Ties Cited

AU301535 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The proceedings of the Joint Romanian-Sudanese Political Commission and of the Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation began in Bucharest today. The Romanian delegation is led by Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and the Sudanese delegation by Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, member of the Preparatory Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union and minister of finance and economic planning of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

The chairmen of the two sides in the commission expressed their particular satisfaction with the positive relations established between the RCP and the Sudanese Socialist Union and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, which, in the spirit of understandings and guidelines set forth during summit talks, have shown a constantly upward trend. They expressed their firm conviction that the oncoming Romanian-Sudanese summit meeting will give a new and forceful impetus to relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. The two delegations are examining the state of implementing the decisions made in Bucharest and Khartoum by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union and president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. They are also examining the measures adopted during the preceding session of the joint commissions. During the current session, the two sides are examing ways and means to deepen political cooperation and to develop and deepen mutually advantageous Romanian-Sudanese economic cooperation in such fields as crude oil exploration, refining and transport, electrification, cotton processing, animal breeding, food industry, construction industry, transportation and telecommunications.

Ministers Hold Talks

AU311802 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/7/1982 -- Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry, had an interview on July 31 with Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, Sudanese minister of finance, economy and planning, head of the Sudanese delegation to the joint session of the Romanian-Sudanese Joint Political Commission and Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation. They highlighted the good relations of economic collaboration established between the two countries and discussed questions related to the further development of the Romanian-Sudanese cooperation in domains of mutual interest of machine-building industry and the granting of technical assistance in various sectors of production.

SCINTEIA ADVOCATES UNITED, NUCLEAR-FREE EUROPE

AU311551 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 31 Jul 82

["For a United, Nuclear-Free Europe of Peace, Security and Collaboration" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/7/1982 -- In a commentary marking seven years since the Helsinki All-European Conference, SCINTEIA mentions in its July 31 issue: The unfolding of the conference and the signing of the Final Act were events of historic importance in the life of our continent and of the whole world demonstrating once more that when there is political will and when action is taken on fully equal footing and mutual respect, it is fully feasible to reach accords and understanding suiting the interests of every country. Marking a new spirit in international relations, through the crystalization of a package of principles and concrete measures meant to give to all European peoples the guarantee that they may develop in quiet, sheltered against any foreign aggression and threat, the Helsinki conference opened the prospect of continuously strengthening the peace, of developing fruitful collaboration among all countries in this zone of the world.

Recalling that Romania has made of the engineering of European security one of the steadfast orientations of her entire foreign policy, that Romania has made a substantive contribution to the positive development and shifts on the continent, to the preparation and successful unfolding of the great European forum, with the decisive role in this respect belonging to President Nicolae Ceausescu whose merits and activity for the triumph of the ideals of peace and collaboration on the continent have enjoyed wide international recognition, the paper writes: Romania marks this event with the feeling of full commitment to the attainment of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, for the engineering of real and lasting security on our continent. It did everything it could for contributing to the materialization of the convenanted norms and principles.

The analysis of the evolutions in the period since the conclusion of the Helsinki Conference points out -- besides a series of positive effects the endorsed documents brought on the situation on the continent -- that, unfortunately the hopes the peoples placed in the convenanted decisions have not been fulfilled to the full, that there is still a lot to be done for the translation into life of the pledges taken, the paper notes, considering that most serious of all is the fact that in these seven years the arms race has continuously grown, instead of lessening, which is a serious danger to the peoples' peace and security. And this while the essential problems of military disengagement and disarmament on the continent have remained unchanged, with the Final Act itself comprising very poor provisions in this domain. Therefore, the European peoples' great worry about the plans of emplanting more nuclear weapons in Europe, their firm determination -- materialized in impressive demonstrations for peace and disarmament -- to work most forcefully for halting the emplacement of medium-range missiles and for the withdrawal of the ones in place, for a passage to the reduction of the weapons and the building of a nuclear-free Europe are therefore only natural. In this context, the paper recalls the big peace meetings and marches held in Romania at President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, as well as the Romanian people's appeal, signed by 18 million citizens, to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

Today, seven years after the signing of the Helsinki document, the paper writes, Romania considers that in the so complex conditions of international life, of sharpening contradictions on a world plane, the engineering of European security is an objective of vital importance of the international life. The whole course of events demonstrates that the conclusion of the Helsinki Final Act is no final point. On the contrary, it is the beginning of a road of laborious and intense efforts on the part of all states, for the materialization of the endorsed principles and provisions. Starting from the fact that Europe has had common history, common socio-economic development, Romania has steadily and permanently campaigned for the overcoming of the current division of the continent, for the building of a united Europe where the diversity of systems and the specific of every nation should be respected.

Precisely in this context, she pays special attention to the successful conclusion of the Madrid all-European meeting, considering that the very serious tension existing in the international relations demanded the more so that no effort be spared for the success of the meeting, for its proceedings to be unfolded in a constructive manner and yield positive results.

Despite the insistent appeals of small and medium-sized countries, Romania included, for questions related to internal events in one country or another, not to be brought to discussion, the debates focussed, consequent to some Western countries' positions, precisely on such problems, which contributed to turning the meeting into a centre of confrontation and sharpening of the divergencies among the participating states. Such an evolution naturally worries most of the states, as it is of a nature to maim the progress achieved so far, and that is precisely why the decision was made to postpone the works of the meeting, notes SCINTEIA.

Romania calls now all the states again to show a high sense of responsibility for the continent's destiny and prove the necessary political will for the successful conclusion of the meeting. As seen by Romania, the interval of time left till the resumption of the meeting should not mean a recess in the joint efforts, but an opportunity for the intensification of the contacts and consultations among all participant states to the end of bringing the positions closer to one another, of overcoming the divergencies and harmonizing generally acceptable solutions.

Likewise, it should be an opportunity for the intensification of the struggle of peoples, of the popular mass, as a decisive factor of historical evolution.

Most important in this respect would be the crystalization of an agreement on the convening of the conference on measures of confidence and disarmament in Europe -- the central question of the Madrid meeting -- as a vital prerequisite of engineering actual and lasting security, as the whole international experience demonstrates that security can only be strengthened through concrete measures toward disarmament. At the same time, the meeting has the task to ensure the continuity of the process of building security on the continent by establishing the date and place of the next meeting which, as is known, Romania has offered to host. As seen by Romania and other small and medium-sized countries, Europe does not avail of a better forum for dialogue and negotiations, upon equal and democratic bases among the 35 participating states, for the settlement of the big common issues, like disarmament, energy and raw materials crisis, etc. That is why Romania has considered that everything possible should be done for further maintaining the process started with the signing of the Final Act, as the endangering of this process is detrimental to all peoples on the continent.

Showing the selfsame sense of lofty responsibility for the interests of the European peoples, of the other peoples of the world, Romania, like President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated, is resolved to do her best henceforth, too, in close collaboration with the other participant states, for the conclusion with positive results of the all-European forum, in harmony with the demands of detente and security, of safeguarding peace and of civilization on the continent and the world over, concludes the article.

ENACHE RECEIVES DPRK NEWSPAPER DELEGATION

AU301030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/7/1982 -- On July 29, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP received the delegation of "NODONG SINMUN", central press organ of the Workers' Party of Korea, led by So Tong-pom, deputy chief editor of the newspaper, now on a fact-finding visit to Romania at the invitation of "SCINTEIA" newspaper. During the interview reference was made to the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, peoples and countries and emphasis was placed on the high significance of summit meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song. On the occasion, information was exchanged on current concerns and press activity in the two countries.

RCP'S CAZACU MEETS PORTUGUESE CP OFFICIAL

AU311801 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/7/1982 -- On Saturday, July 31, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received Angelo Matos Mendez Veloso, member of the Political Commission of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, information was exchanged on the current activity and concerns of the two parties, and the wish was expressed to further develop their fine relations in the spirit of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, and Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist Party, in the interests of the Romanian and Portuguese peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, security and national independence, of cooperation and collaboration among nations. Aspects of the international political life were also approached.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FREEZES PRICES FROM 31 JULY

Bank Loans Also Tightened

LD301356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council today made a decision that almost completely stops any further price rises in the country. All the prices that are within the sphere of competence of the federation, the republics, the provinces and the municipalities are frozen at their present level provided they were set in accordance with the law.

The decision to freeze prices will take effect as of 31 July, stated Anton Polajnar, president of the Federal Community for Prices.

The Federal Executive Council has also changed regulations on consumer credits, introducing stiffer conditions for bank loans. When buying goods the prices of which exceeds 1,000 dinars purchasers will have to pay 80 percent from their own resources. The only exceptions are coal, [word indistinct] and books.

Polajner Discusses Program

AU302012 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Interview with Anton Polajner, president of the Federal Community for Prices, by Aleksandar Vlajkovic in Belgrade -- live or recorded]

[Text] In connection with the decision on freezing prices, the guest of our program is Anton Polajner, president of the Federal Community for Prices. Aleksandar Vlajokovic is interviewing him:

[Question] Comrade Polajner, was the decision to freeze prices unavoidable?

[Answer] Yes. This is also confirmed by the fact that all members of the Council of the Federal Community for Prices unanimously agreed with this decision, as well as all presidents of the executive councils of the republics and provinces who would have to agree with such a decision of the Federal Executive Council. The direct cause for the decision was the high increase during the first 7 months of this year -- some 19 percent in retail prices and 7 percent in the cost of living. There are also other causes: Primarily the material relations in the market and a certain behavior and climate which has not worked to bring about a calming of inflation in the future.

[Question] Who is responsible for what has happened?

[Answer] It can be said that all of are responsible. As you see, there has been a high increase in both investments as well as in general and common expenditures: However, the highest increase this time was in personal incomes -- something that is the self-managing right of the work organizations and work communities. According to the social accounting service, in the first 5 months of this year, personal incomes increased 40 percent as compared with last year's same period. All this has exerted strong pressure on the supply of goods, which has been reduced because production has been gradually reduced. Thus, it is necessary to increase exports and reduce imports. Accordingly, great disharmonies occur and no one wants to give up anything. This, if we understand the situation, was inevitable in our situation.

Accordingly, everyone in his field has contributed to a certain extent to these trends, which demanded such a measure.

[Question] How long will this decision be applied?

[Answer] At most 6 months. It will be necessary in this period to examine whether the conditions still exist to further keep this decision in force or even to extend it. Accordingly, future trends will decide how long this decision will be in force and whether it will be possible to lift it or whether it will have to be extended for a long-term period until these material relations in the market are improved and until the behavior is changed.

[Question] This means that if the behavior does not change, we can expect that the decision will last 1 year or longer.

[Answer] Yes, we can expect this.

[Question] Can it be expected that in the coming period someone, nonetheless, will increase prices.

[Answer] Certainly. We have already said that the price freeze may last longer. It cannot mean that a total price freeze can be applied in such a longer period. However, price adjustments can be carried out only in a very selective and restrictive manner. This means that there must be very strong reasons for price increases.

[Question] Now that prices have been frozen what should be done so that we can again create the conditions for the free formation of prices?

[Answer] We must do everything possible so that production will begin to increase, and thus also supplies. If this is not the case then we must reduce very greatly all kinds of spending: This means personal incomes must increase only in accordance with the earned income and productivity of labor. And thirdly, we must give up the ambitions of covering all misfortunes, of solving every increase in the prices of goods -- for instance, increased prices for imported goods -- through prices and of covering losses through prices even then when the losses are the result of poor economic operations. We must give up the ambition of providing funds for investments which have no proper financial backing through prices, as well as similar things.

This entire problem must be dealt with differently. It is necessary to begin to work. It is necessary to increase both work discipline and economy in operations, as well as labor productivity, and to adjust spending according to the results achieved.

[Question] Comrade Polajner, thank you for the interview.

[Answer] Do not mention it.

TANJUG Reports on Regulations

LD301542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to a statement released by the Federal Information Secretariat, at its sessions held yesterday and today (chaired by Milka Planinc and Zvone Dragan) the Federal Executive Council discussed a number of issues of current economic and development policy and adopted several significant decisions.

In order to eliminate disruptions in the relations on the market and in price trends which threaten the implementation of the joint economic policy established by the social plan of Yugoslavia and by the resolution on the policy of socioeconomic development this year, the Federal Executive Council, in agreement with the republican and provincial executive councils, adopted a decision setting a top price level for all products and services within the jurisdiction of all sociopolitical communities, this price level, in line with the regulations, being that which exists on the day this decision comes into force.

In the Federal Executive Council's assessment, with the adoption of this decision, which strengthens social control over price trends, preconditions have been created to intensify activity, above all in organizations of associated labor, self-managing interest and socio-political communities, and to intensify the action waged by trade unions aimed at coordinating personal incomes with the country's material possibilities.

In order to coordinate the price of maize with the recent decision on the highest prices of wheat from the 1982 yield, a decision was adopted by which the uniform highest prices of maize had been set at the level of 10.3 dinars per kilogram. In agreement with the republican and provincial executive councils, a decision was also adopted by which the prices of industrial animal feed are increased an average of 12 to 18 percent.

In addition to the measures adopted earlier to restrict general, joint and investment consumption, the Federal Executive Council at its session today adopted a new provision on the general conditions of granting consumer credits, which make these conditions more severe. Thus, to purchase consumer durables and other industrial products for personal consumption (the price of which is higher than 1,000 dinars per unit of measure), it is stipulated that one's own share in cash must be (?at least) 80 percent of the amount of credit approved. For the purchase of furniture, stoves and cookers using solid fuel as well as textile products, one's own share is stipulated as [figure indistinct] percent of the credit approved. Without paying one's own share in cash, consumer credits can still be approved for the purchase of coal, winter supplies and books.

Some basic issues to determine the resolution on the policy of the socioeconomic development next year were also discussed and the program of work of the federal administration organs with obligations and datelines for preparing this document with its accompanying regulations were established.

A new version of the draft changes and supplements of the agreement on the foundations of the social plan of Yugoslavia until 1985 was also established, which will serve as the basis to continue the procedure of coordinating the attitudes of the republics and provinces at the relevant interrepublican committees. The proposed changes and supplements proceed from the agreed attitudes and from the need for further selectivity and narrowing down of priorities within the framework of the determined directions of the development and in line with the restricted material possibilities.

It was stressed in particular that it is necessary, in the procedure of agreement-reaching and of preparation of the changes and supplements, to take a substantial step forward with regard to the existing practice in order that the revised social plan of Yugoslavia be not based merely on the plans of the republics and provinces but that it might proceed primarily from the joint plans of associated labor, linked on the foundation of the production inter-dependence within the frameworks of the uniform Yugoslav market. Only in this way will the revised social plan be more realistic, more coordinated with the material possibilities of the economy and society and able to constitute an instrument for the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization in the stage up to 1985.

The Federal Executive Council also formed a special working group which will immediately start with the elaboration of the proposal to incorporate in the draft changes and proposals of the social plan of Yugoslavia the individual orientations contained in the long-term economic stabilization program and in its special parts, in particular in the anti-inflation program. The need was also pointed out for the maximum intensification of the activity of all the subjects of planning. This applies above all to the organizations of associated labor, and to the republics and provinces, in order that they adapt their own self-managing and joint social development plans to new principles.

A significant contribution to the realization of these tasks will also be made by the growing involvement of all subjective forces within the framework of the socialist alliance at all levels in the coordination of efforts in this direction.

The energy situation was also discussed and it was noted that the problems in implementing the energy balance sheet of the country this year have become so severe that additional measures of saving and of maximum rationalization of the consumption of all aspects of energy are necessary. The council bound all federal organs to prepare immediately a proposal of measures and activities to resolve the individual problems in this sphere.

The draft social agreement on measures to stimulate, open new and modernize the existing coal mines, exploitational oil and gas fields was adopted as the basis for coordination of the attitudes of the republics and provinces. The council was informed that the controversial issues concerning the concluding of the social agreement on the implementation of the development policy of the agroindustrial complex until 1985 had been overcome and conditions have thus been created to have this agreement signed in the course of the next month. The report on the harvest and the purchase of wheat from the 1982 yield was also adopted and the relevant federal organs have been instructed to take measures within their jurisdiction to ensure the socioeconomic conditions for the most successful preparation of the fall sowing.

Changes and supplements were also made to the decision on measures to stimulate and promote economic relations with other countries in 1982, by which certain new relaxations providing incentives are introduced in this sphere.

25 Percent Inflation Goal Set

LD301712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- As from tomorrow all prices, regardless of who adopts them, will be "frozen." The conditions for obtaining consumer and bank credits are being made rigorously severe. These are the latest decisions of the Federal Community for Prices, and Marko Radifkovic, assistant federal secretary for finance, informed journalists in greater detail today.

With the decision to fix the highest level of prices for all products and services, the Federal Executive Council wants to halt the drastic spiraling price increases of the past 3 months. This measure will be in force, along with all other temporary measures, for the next 6 months, with certain prospects that in the meantime nevertheless some prices will jump over this "barrier." However, this will be done only in exceptional cases and along with a very complex procedure of the republics and provinces putting forward their views. The price "freeze" refers to retail and production selling prices regardless whether adopted by the federation, the republics, provinces or municipalities. The decision also limits retail and wholesale trade margins to an absolute amount. By this, as explained, all existing regulations on direct price control cease to be valid.

The Federal Executive Council, in Polajnar's words, decided to take this step after being faced with uncontrolled price increases during the past 3 months. Information for July alone is more than worrying. This month retail prices increased by 4.1 percent and the cost of living by 3.5 percent. Between the beginning of the year and the end of this month, retail prices increased by 19.3 percent and the cost of living by 21.3 percent, chiefly due, as stated, to price increases in meat, flour, milk and oil derivatives.

In Polajnar's assessment spiraling prices threatened to "blow up" this year's inflation to over 30 percent. With the Federal Executive Council's latest decision it is estimated that the increase in inflation will be between 25 and 27 percent.

All consumer and bank credits will become less accessible for all Yugoslavs. The meaning of this provision is, according to Marko Radifkovic, to coordinate to some extent through credit policy the disrupted relationship between supply and demand and to prevent abuses of bank credits.

For all goods sold on credit whose value exceeds 1,000 dinars for the buyer must ensure his own share of 80 percent. Credits for coal, winter supplies and books are exempt from personal share. The share for children's readymade clothing and footwear is 20 percent, for the purchase of furniture, stoves using solid fuel and textiles, 60 percent.

This decision also abolishes privileges for short term credits in case of illness, death or birth. The basic reason for the abolition of these credits, in Radifkovic's assessment, lies in the fact that they are (?uneconomical) and that they have reached huge (?amounts). Privileges which invalids, recipients of [partisan] certificates and participants in the Spanish War have enjoyed so far are also abolished.

What is the fate of personal incomes -- this was one of the questions put by journalists. In the words of the president of the community for prices, the Federal Executive Council discussed the distribution of income and personal incomes policy. It was assessed that this year, as opposed to the preceding 2 years, the distribution of personal income has become the generator of inflation. At the end of May personal incomes, compared with the same month last year, increased by 40 percent. Incomes of those employed in self-managing interest communities are 54 percent higher and in some republics even as much as 70 percent higher.

Asked how much incomes of those employed in the federal government had increased, Polajnar said that the federal administration [Federal Executive Council and its specialized services] had increased personal incomes by 12 percent on 1 January.

Marko Radifkovic also presented some interesting examples of abuse of consumer and "sick persons'" credits. Judging by credits for treatment in spas, Yugoslavs are the sickest nation in the world, which is also confirmed by information from the Belgrade department stores on the 3-year production of stoves using solid fuels.

The latest decision also abolishes credits for tourist trips.

MATIC RECEIVES LEBANESE CP DELEGATION 30 JULY

LD301706 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 30, (TANJUG) -- LCY Presidency member Petar Matic today, Friday, conferred with a Lebanese communist party delegation, headed by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Nadim 'Abd as-Samad. The Lebanese Communist Party delegation, on a working visit to Yugoslavia, includes also Politburo member George Batal.

The Lebanese Communist Party representatives acquainted Petar Matic with the latest development of the situation in Lebanon and the continuation of the Israeli aggression against this independent and non-aligned country.

Both sides most sharply condemned the Israeli aggression and genocide over the Lebanese and Palestinian population.

The two sides stated their decisive support to and solidarity with the Palestinian people, headed by the PLO, in its just struggle for the realization of its national rights.

During the talk, the need was underlined for the engagement of progressive and peace-loving forces of the world and of the international community as whole for putting an end to the Israeli aggression and undertaking a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question. It was set out that such a solution is possible only on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. In this context, the importance was underlined of the activities of the non-aligned countries.

BORBA VIEWS NONALIGNMENT, IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD312226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 31 (TANJUG) -- The non-aligned can and must more precisely affirm themselves as the only force able to raise the initiative for the revival of detente but a new type of detente, different from the hitherto bloc one.

The Yugoslav daily BORBA writes the above in its edition for tomorrow, August 1, and adds that a great engagement of the non-aligned is particularly important "in the present grave time" when the big powers have practically paralyzed every constructive activity directed to solving international problems.

The non-aligned, BORBA writes, must show their ability and readiness to solve the armed and other conflicts between them, themselves. This is especially important now when the seventh non-aligned summit is to be held, BORBA writes.

BORBA draws attention that "there is no time to be lost" and that it is urgently necessary to solve the conflict between Iraq and Iran. The daily writes that it is first necessary to establish a ceasefire and ensure the withdrawal of both sides to their respective territory. This is indispensable as a start and only then can the final solution of the conflict be negotiated, the daily writes.

Just as the non-aligned had formerly asked of Iraq to withdraw from Iranian territory, so do they now categorically demand of Iran to withdraw its troops from Iraq, the daily notes.

Everything else, BORBA writes, is contrary to the principles and policy of non-alignment and seriously endangers not only the warring countries but also world peace in general.

KOSOVO: SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS EMIGRATION RULES

LD300822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- The operative plan of tasks and measures which should contribute to solving the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which was adopted by the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly today, is very specific.

As was emphasized at today's session, which was presided over by Miodrag Bogdanovic, the tasks are not new but all the documents adopted up to now in the republic, federation and province have been worked out more specifically. The implementation of this program of measures, as was assessed, is a priority sociopolitical issue and requires the maximum mobilization of everyone.

The Executive Council judges that it is essential to revise some existing republican and even federal laws, as well as those which are in the process of being adopted. The aim is to create conditions for more suitable activity by republican organs so that in the context of their rights and duties they monitor the implementation and application of republican laws and other republican regulations which are applied in a unified way in the whole of the republic. It is a question of the laws on state administration, on the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, the public prosecutor's office, on the sale of property, on expropriation and the criminal law.

This would create the legal basis for republican organs to reexamine all agreements on the sale of property which were concluded under pressure. This relates to complaints from citizens in Kosovo which have not yet been resolved and which affect emigration. They will be discussed again in republican organs. At the same time suitable measures in cooperation with the organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will be taken against organs, organizations and individuals which have contributed by their actions and are still contributing to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

The Executive Council has also formed a special working group with the task of monitoring the implementation of all documents adopted up to now on emigration from Kosovo and informing the council about this in good time. The tasks are very specific and contain other obligations apart from work on an analysis of existing regulations. Thus, for example, the Republican Institute for Statistics and the Secretariat for Internal Affairs are charged with continuously acquiring and monitoring statistics on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo in cooperation with suitable federal and provincial organs. The Executive Council requires information once a week about cases of pressure on Serbian and Montenegrin inhabitants of Kosovo, as well as of emigration and the measures which the competent organs of internal affairs are taking. Once a month the Executive Council must receive information on the resolution of issues through criminal, penal and administrative procedures.

The Executive Council will discuss information on the realization of the right to employment and rights arising out of work for Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, as well as the resolution of complaints up to now relating to emigration. Many of the tasks also relate to educational organs with a view to considering and resolving problems in this sphere, whether it is a question of regulations, teaching plans and programs or the policy of registration.

A separate part of this operative plan relates to problems of emigration in the municipalities of Bujanovac, Preseno and Medvedja, which are situated in Serbia, and to taking measures aimed at the return of those who have left, with the possibility of just compensation for property sold under pressure. In the instance of these three municipalities complaints will be reexamined and suitable measures taken against those who have abused their public authority and functions.

Vucitrn Emigration Declines

AU011938 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Summary] A meeting of the Vucitrn Communal Conference was held last night to discuss Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo. It was stated that there had been a decrease in the number of Serbs and Montenegrins who had requested to emigrate. This was due to intensified sociopolitical actions by the League of Communists and other organs. At the moment there are 70 requests for emigration, 54 of which are individual and 16 family requests.

It was also stated that four families had withdrawn their requests for emigration and two families had returned to Vucitrn. It was also empahsized that energetic actions must be taken to struggle against Albanian nationalists, and pressures of Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate.

Enterprise Reports Hostilities

AU311535 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Summary from poor reception] The communists of the Kosovo (Termoelektrana) working organization today held their election and action meeting where they discussed ideopolitical tasks and the action to implement the economic stabilization policy and to "cure the existing situtation and overcome difficulties encountered in the collective." During a year marked by events which have left a deep mark in the development Kosovo, the organizatin of the League of Communists of the Kosovo (Termoelektrana) working organization waged a determined struggle to consolidate the ideopolitical situation and prevent counterrevolutionary elements from carrying out their activity as a logical result of the lack of vigilance by the League of Communists over a period of many years.

The report presented at the meeting states that "in addition to disturbing intranational relations, the enemy also disrupted production. Among his destructive methods, the enemy severed lines and cables and threw acids in electrical plants as well as other such things. Another cause for the frequent defects and the interruption of production of electricity was the fact that the plant is antiquated. However, the communists did find the strength to oppose the Albanian nationalists and irredentists, finding support in this from the workers.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA: CECUR SCORES CLERGY, CHURCH

LD011432 Belgrade TNAJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1056 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Zubac Ubli, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Over 10,000 young people, pioneers, working people and citizens from the area bordering Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia gathered in Zubac Ubli today in line with a longstanding tradition to hold a rally of brotherhood and unity of the peoples of these areas. Savo Cecur, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, spoke at the rally.

He emphasized that we must all turn in a more resolute and unified way to the problems of carrying out the economic stabilization policy. We cannot expect someone else in another environment to start, and then follow.

Savo Cecur referred in particular to increasingly more organized pressure and ever more forceful activity by our country's domestic and foreign enemies, particularly since Comrade Tito's death. The counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, according to Cecur, demonstrated that enemies of all political orientations and complexions have aimed at the young generation in particular. The reactionary section of the clergy excels in this, making abundant use of the church and citizens' religious feelings in hostile activity against our country. We must prevent this with all means, Cecur said.

We proceed from the fact that the vast majority of believers are honorable patriots of this socialist self-managing Yugoslavia. They are ready to be involved devotedly in its comprehensive and more rapid development, to develop and consolidate brotherhood, unity and equality between our nations and nationalities, to nurture socialist togetherness and to defend the country's independence. They have demonstrated this many times and that is why, on behalf of them and in their interests, we will not allow any abuse of the church or of citizens' religious feelings in the struggle against our socialist system, and in particular we will not allow our young people to be poisoned by this, Cecur said.

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY RESTRICTIONS IN MACEDONIA -- Skopje, 24 Jul -- Because of a deteriorated electricity supply situation, as of yesterday Macedonia has again introduced the third stage of the electricity supply restrictions. This means that the electricity deliveries will be reduced by another 10 percent. For some time work organizations in Macedonia have been supplied on average 35 percent less electric power than they needed. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 82 p 6 AU]

STRIKE IN VOJVODINA -- There were 22 strikes in Vojvodina last year. The most frequent causes of the strikes were personal incomes and dissatisfaction with work evaluation. Other causes were disturbed human relations, insufficient work of sociopolitical organizations and self-managing organs, and the fact that workers were poorly informed. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 82 p 3 AU]